The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9904—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 2,021 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th August, 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 24th August, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 21st August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SUNDAY, 22nd August. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.

—— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company, No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 17th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
ITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand.	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	B. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	21st Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	David Kitchen	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	,,
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2239	500	,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) PERA	2119	450	G. Hyde	21st Aug.
— TANJORE	2233	450	G. Scrivener	28th ,,
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	F. M. Edmond	11th ,,
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	18th ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th ,,
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,

Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SIDONIAN, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 19th and 20th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,

Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd August 1880.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.

WARDEN & Co.

14, Meadow Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,

26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATION AT HOME.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL on the best modern principles. There are two departments, (a) CLASSICAL, with special reference to the Universities; (b) MODERN, adapted to the Naval, Military, Engineering, Civil Service and other professions.

Head Master :—The Revd. F. R. Pentreath, D. D., Oxford (First Class Honours.)

Full particulars can be obtained through C. M. Barrow, Esq.' Calicut, Malabar.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!

BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.

120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit.

Price Rs. 4-6.

Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.

Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to

WALLACE & Co.,

4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Agents.

Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Bombay. Secretaries and Managers.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor.

5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

Bombay. Managers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY

BY

GRATTAN GEARY.

With a Map and Illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.

Rs. 6-8 ; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts feel extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,

or at the Booksellers.

WANTED, SIX COPYISTS. Good quick handwriting indispensable. Applications should be in own handwriting and accompanied by copies of Testimonials.

G. OSTREHAN, Major,

For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 16th August 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of ACT 28 of 1865, and in the MATTER of MOOLJEE CANJEE, an Insolvent.

NUSSERWANJEE DHUNJIBHOY ....Petitioner.

THE CREDITORS of the above-named Insolvent are hereby informed that in consequence of the Court House being CLOSED on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, this matter will be brought on for disposal on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon, before the sitting Judge in Chambers.—Dated this 17th day of August 1880.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,

Petitioner's Attornies.

FRASER AND MILLER, CARNAC IRON WORKS, PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

WE are now able to supply RUSTON, PROCTOR & Co.'s celebrated Portable and Stationary Engines, Flour, &c., Mortar Mills, Sawing and Mining Machinery.

Prices and Photographs on application.

We are AGENTS to the PHOSPHER BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, and have in stock all their Alloys and Rolled Sheets for Valves.

For sale a complete Oil Mill, nearly new, with four Steel Cylinders, Presses, Engine, Boiler, and all necessaries complete, for immediate work, by SAMUELSON & CO., OF HULL.

Several good and second-hand Boilers, Engines, Cotton Presses, and Pumps.

Estimates and plans given for Roofs, Girders, or any description of Iron Work.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Fourth Sessions of 1880 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the Tenth day of September next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Eschaetors, and also all Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of August 1880.

W. MAITLAND,

Sheriff of Bombay.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and plain and explicit Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GRAND OPENING OF A FRENCH RESTAURANT.

PARISIAN STYLE.

MONSIEUR N. LACATON begs to inform the Public of Bombay that, having concluded an ARRANGEMENT with the PROPRIETOR of TEMPLE BAR, the TIFFIN and DINNER ROOMS of that Establishment will from THIS DAY be under HIS SOLE CONTROL, and he guarantees that the COOKING will be equal to that of the best European Houses.

Breakfast	Rs.	1 0 0
Tiffin	,,	1 8 0
Dinner	,,	2 0 0

Dinners, &c., to order *à la carte*. Large Party Dinners, Suppers and by special contract.

FRENCH RESTAURANT 1st FLOOR, TEMPLE BAR.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.—A pick up Game is proposed for TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), commencing at 11 a.m. MEMBERS wishing to PLAY please WRITE their NAMES on board in Pavilion.

WANTED, a second-hand small sized HARMONIUM in good order. Apply stating particulars and price to J. B. B., care of KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN who has taken a large house in Middle Colaba could accommodate one or two gentlemen boarders. Terms moderate. Apply to M., care of *Gazette.*

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

BUNGALOW TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for a month or six weeks from 30th inst. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to P., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table. at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

FOR SALE, (apply to Major STOCKLEY, R. A. Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba) a powerful Bay Australian Brougham HORSE, about 15 hands. Price Rs. 450. Handsome Grey Persian COLT, 15 hands, up to weight, has been constantly ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 800.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S BORDEAUX of 1875 Vintage, Medoc for breakfast Rs 14 ; Larose, St. Julien and Cantenca, Dinner Wines, Rs. 24-0, 22-0 and 18-0 ; Mouton, Rauzan and Palmer, after Dinner Wines, Rs. 36-0, 30-0 and 27-0.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WHISKEYS and SCHNAPPS.—Fine old pure Irish and Scotch Rs. 24-0 and Rs. 18-8 ; Scheidam aromatic Schnapps Rs. 18-8 per doz.

FOR SALE, at 2 p.m. THIS DAY at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Forbes Street, Fort, several lots of HIGH CLASS WINES, to close consignment.

SUPERFINE CARD BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c, &c. J. NEUBEEG.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS and STEAKS, SANDWICHES, HAM, BREAD, and CHEESE, TEA and COFFEE, in five minutes, at PEARSE'S, 23, Rampart Row.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE,

FIRST QUALITY.

BOTTLED BY M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

SINCE the Establishment of their business in 1829 Messrs. FOSTER'S shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the Globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, thereby enabling them to maintain the leading position for which their bottlings have been celebrated "for the last half century."

Messrs. FOSTER have recently adopted the "BUGLE HORN" as a Registered Trade Mark, the same being incorporated with their world renowned "BLACK LABEL." Purchasers are particularly requested to observe the foregoing, which has been adopted for the purpose of guaranteeing the genuineness of the bottling.

Per doz.	Qts	Cash	Rs. 6	0
Do.	Impl. Pts	,,	5	4
Do.	Pts	,,	4	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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Dumpy Levels.
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Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
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Dry Water Colour Boxes.
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Oil Colour Boxes.
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Camel Hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
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THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES

BY

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	*Rs.*	25	0	0
In Hunting cases	,,	30	0	0
In Half-Hunting cases	,,	35	0	0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good timekeeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 25 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT.

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

(*Next Door to the National Bank*).

Ladies' Fans.
Smelling Bottles
and
Vinaigrettes.
Gold Chains
and
Charms.
Gem Rings.
Card Cases
and
Pencil Cases.

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES.

With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

THE "TANTALUS."

SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available, HAMILTON & Co., have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to sizes.

Gents'
Signet
and
Gem Rings.
Sleeve Links
and
Solitaires.
Studs
and
Buttons.
Scarf Pins
and
Rings.

July 16th, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities :—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	,,	2,000 ,,
Brevier	,,	1,000 ,,
Minion	,,	1,500 ,,
Nonpareil	,,	1,000 ,,

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,

Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

LITHO STONES FOR SALE.

ABOUT 5,000 lbs. of SUPERIOR GERMAN QUARRY LITHO STONES, second hand, of various sizes ; in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above are to be disposed of to make room for fresh material expected from England by the middle of next month.

For prices and other particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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BALLS.	PLAY CLUB
CLEEKS.	PUTTERS.
IRONS.	SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

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GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing haemorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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PERFUMERY.

A fresh supply of the delightful ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,

MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,
Frangipani,
Jasmin,
Jockey Club,
Kiss-me Quick,
Millefleur,
Moss Rose,
Opoponax,
Patchouli,
White Rose,
Ylang-ylang,
And other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR

STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each	Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each	,, 3-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,

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TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,

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LIVER COMPLAINTS.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A TRULY safe and efficient remedy for quickly rectifying all disorders of the human system arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

In bottles Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

Prepared by

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

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PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs 12.

Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

D. S. KEMP,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,

It consists of

Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.

Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.

Receiving Bottle.

Graduated Glass Measure.

Full directions for use.

Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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GRAND CONCERTS

EVERY EVENING

AT

TEMPLE BAR.

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

TO MINING SPECULATORS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE & Co. beg to announce to those who entertain that kind of speculative investment which offers chances of great gain on an outlay of comparative insignificance, that they have accepted the AGENCY of a GOLD MINING COMPANY, now in course of organization, which they believe offers one of the best speculations ever placed before the Indian public. Although the undertaking referred to is of that limited character which is usually dealt with amongst a few friends, TREMAYNE & Co. have thought it well to give the public in general an opportunity of subscribing, for by experience they have found the wider the basis to which mining enterprise is extended, the more satisfactory are the results.

Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co. have ascertained beyond all doubt from competent authorities that the property proposed to be developed, and which is situated in the celebrated Wynaad district, represents precisely the same class of rocks, geologically and mineralogically, in which the great gold deposits of the world are found. In this region as far as yet found the gold occurs very shallow, thus involving a lesser amount of labour and capital than in districts where deep explorations are unavoidable. With regard to the prospective results of this Company analogy enables them to form some idea, and reference therefore may be made to the great gold-producing districts of America, where it is considered nothing particular for a mine to pay $500,000 a year profit on an outlay of a few thousand dollars, while it may not be amiss to particularize the names of a few culled from amongst a great number which have given almost fabulous profits in various countries of the world, such as the Anglo-Brazilian (Brazil), Australian United (Nicaragua), Don Pedro (Brazil), the Frontino and Bolivia (New Granada), the Javali (Nicaragua), the Mariginto (New Granada), the Port Philip (Australia), the Rossa Grande (Brazil), and the Tagnaril (Brazil).

And even in Italy, where the gold reefs are very thin and poor, the Anglo Italian Company and the Pestarena have both proved very fortunate speculations, for their Proprietors, while the £5 shares of the St. John Del Rey in Brazil are now worth £2 20 each, besides having paid £280 per share in dividends. Messrs. TREMAYNE & Co. hope to be able to issue the Prospectus of this new undertaking in the course of a few days, and in the meantime will be happy to receive applications for the same.

TREMAYNE & CO.,

24, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 17th August 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,

Agents to W H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,

Apollo Street, Bombay.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN !!!

CABOOL FIELD SERVICE TENTS of regular pattern, weighing 150 and 80 lbs. Price Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 respectively. Can be had at No. 4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar Road, Bombay.

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Established 1720.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS CORPORATION has granted POLICIES of INSURANCE from damage by Fire for more than a century and-a-half, and it affords unquestionable security to the assured, from the amount of its paid-up Capital, and the extent of its resources.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

The rates for Bombay have recently been materially reduced. Full particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, who continue to issue Policies on Bungalows, Offices Godowns, Merchandise, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd July 1880.

HINDU LAW.

THE VYAVAHARA MAYUKHA, in original, with an English translation, with references to the Mitakshara, the Viramitrodaya, the Vyavahara-Madhava, Kamalakara, and Jimutavahana's Dayabhaga; also

THE YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI, complete in original, with an English translation and notes.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION on the sources of Hindu Law, and Appendices containing Notes on (I.) Eighteen Principal Smritis, (II.) Public Charities, (III.) *Sapinda* Relationship of Three Kinds, and (IV.) Customary Law—1 Marriage, 2 Adoption.

BY

RAO SAHEB

VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK,

C.S.I., M.R.A.S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY, PLEADER H. M. HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, &c., &c., &c.

The work is published in two Parts :—I. Sanskrit Texts and Notes ; II. English Translation and Notes, with Introduction Appendix.

The price is as follows :—

Part I.—Rs. 6, packing and postage to Out-stations As. 4 extra

,, II.—Rs. 15, ,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,

The entire work Rs. 20, ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 ,,

N.B.—Copies will be supplied by the Superintendent, Bombay Education Society's Press; the Manager, *Native Opinion Press*, Girgaum Back Road, and the Manager, *Union Press*, Dhobi Talao.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

WE have to report upon another day of great dulness in business generally here, and the Home telegrams do not report much activity. Consols yesterday were lower by ⅛, being quoted at 97⅞. French Rentes were unchanged at Fcs. 119⅛. In Indian Government Securities Fours were ⅛ lower at 80⅞, and Fours-and a-half were unchanged at 87⅝. Money continues easy at former rates.

Indian Exchange Bank Shares are generally very steady with an upward tendency, excepting Orientals which have given way 10 per share since last quoted. Chartered we quoted at £23, Mercantile at £23, and Hongkong and Shanghai £38-10.

In the London Produce Market there are no particular changes to chronicle. Wheat is cheaper, so the harvest in England is probably turning out better than was generally expected when the Mail left. Linseed keeps steady at 30s. per ton via Cape.

Prices for Metals are all as last quoted.

In Manchester the Piece Goods Market yesterday was steady, and Cotton in Liverpool was firm. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, of which 500 bales were Surats. Prices for Bombay description were all unchanged, but Mid. Uplands was 1-16d. per lb. dearer both on the spot and also to arrive, the latter being now quoted at 6 13-16d. per lb. for August shipment. The American telegrams still quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11 9-16 and Futures at 10·51 cents per lb., so that although the Liverpool market may be firmer owing to the reduction in the stock, there is evidently no real strength in the market, or we should have seen a further advance in the value of spot parcels.

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was unchanged at 52⅜d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been steady, but business has been almost at a standstill. There are very few bills making, and there will probably be little or nothing doing now till after the holidays. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8 3-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight	.1s. 8 11 32d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8 15-32d.	"
Francs 3 "	...2·16¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER keeps quiet but steady with a moderate business passing at quotations, viz. :—Fours, Rs. 96 1-16 ; Fours-and a-half, Rs. 104¼ ; Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 94 1-16 ; Municipal 5 per cent. Loan Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—The market is quiet but steady. Mill shares are in some instances rather weaker: Manockjee Petits have declined Rs. 5, Mazagon Rs. 10, and Alfreds and Morarjee's Rs. 5 each.

IN COTTON there is nothing doing, and prices are nominally the same as yesterday. Crop accounts are and generally very favourable, and although there are still sellers of new Akote and Broach at Rs. 215 and Rs. 225 per candy respectively, buyers are holding out for some decline.

LINSEED is weaker. Supplies are considerable, and with little enquiry from exporters, the price has declined 1 anna per cwt. To-day's rate is Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is nothing doing, but the price is still nominally Rs. 6 per cwt.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS remain perfectly stagnant with the nominal quotation for Liverpool, still 20s. and for the Adriatic and Mediterranean 30s. per ton (paid here at par.)

IMPORTS.—The markets for both Piece Goods and Yarns are very quiet but steady. Copper is dull. For Iron there is a moderate demand at about previous prices. Kerosine Oil is selling in retail quantities at Rs. 3-13 per case. To arrive there are buyers but no sellers at Rs. 3 8 per case.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Government hired steamer Hazara, 1,577 tons, Captain Geo. Self, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with 136 rank and file, and 26 followers of 8th Regt. N. I.

THE Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, 1,060 tons, Captain W. Powell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with one native officer, 2 rank and file, one follower, 3rd Regt. N. I., and 4 followers, Comt. Dept.

THE bark Inch Keith, 1,238 tons, Capt. D. Peebles, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (27th May) with a cargo of 1,788 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. E. D'Cruz, Mr. H. D. Silva, Mr. S. J. Croning, Mr. G. S. Cross, Mr. L. F. Vulludares, Mr. C. Rozario, Mr. Ishakhan, Conductor and Mrs. Bennett and two children, Mr. Hanson, Sub-Conductor Crutchy, Mr. Laurence, Asst. Surg. John Stewart, Mr. Bomanjee Rustomjee, three Government servants, Asst. Apoth. Falconer, Mr. Roberts, Sub-Conductor Stone, Mr. F. Smyth, 118 public followers, and 26 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tanjore, 1,577 tons Captain G. Soivener, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Galle with China mail, and Mr. Hone and two natives as passengers, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—70 packages piece goods, 61 packages silk, 6 packages brass leaves, 1,453 packages tea, 104 packages sundries, 5 cases white copper, 4 boxes specie; 40 cases vermillion, 6 boxes gold leaves, 1 box gold coins, 108 cases glass bangles and 5 cases cotton piece goods. From Yokohama.—1 package silk piece goods. From Shanghai.—1,519 packages tea, 196 packages silk, 2 packages silk waste and 6 boxes gold. From Penang.—2 packages mungoostan and 1 package goods. From Singapore.—2 cases mace, 46 cases benzoin, 10 packages nutmegs, 3 packages fruit, 31 packages silk, 1 bundle ivory, 1 box preserves, 1 bundle mats, and 2 packages goods. From Calcutta.—1,364 bags rice, 233 packages gunny bags, and 40 chests tea.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Tanjore (s)	Soivener	Calcutta, Aug 4.
	Hazara (s)	Self	Kurrachee, Aug 14.
	I. G. S. Dalhousie	Powell	Kurrachee, Aug 14.
	Zambesi (s)	Symons	Venice, July 23.
	Inch Keith	Peebles	Cardiff, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Puttialla, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Tanjore, to Venice.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 14 Lee (s) .... Mauritius.

ADEN!

ARIVALS.

June. 14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
July. 9 Indian Empire, ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
13 Colombo, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.
16 Chalmette, barque, s s, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
18 Broom Hall, ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
27 Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
30 Essex, Ship, Codlin, from New York.
Aug. 3 Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
4 Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Newcastle.
5 Drenthe, ss, Joy, from Rotterdam.
5 Agra, ss, Hansard, from London.
5 Ettorefieramosca It Cort, from Assabbay.
5 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, from Marseilles.
6 Pera, ss, Hyde, from Venice.
6 Peer of the Realm, ss, Greaves, from Bombay.
6 Merkara, ss, Ballantin, from Calcutta.
6 Sennar, E G Boat, Said, from Berberah.
8 Assyria, ss, Smidt, from Zanzibar.
8 Celebes, ss, Baker, from Batavia.
8 Mython, F T Ship, Dewatre, from Saigon.
8 Ancona, ss, Stead, from Shanghai.
8 Euphrates, ss, Mitchell, from London.
8 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, from Bombay.
8 India, ss, from Barcellona.
9 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
9 Venetia, ss, Orman, from Bombay.
9 City of Venice, ss, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5 Drenthe, ss, Joy, to Batavia.
6 Pera, ss, Hyde, to Bombay.
6 Peer of the Realm, ss, Greaves, to Marseilles.
7 Peiho, ss, Pasqualin, to Shanghai.
7 Merkara, ss, Ballantin, to London.
8 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
8 Celebes, ss, Baker, to Rotterdam.
8 Mython, F T Ship, Dewatre, to Toulon.
8 Ancona, ss, Stead, to Southampton.
8 Euphrates, ss, Mitchell, to C ina.
8 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, to Liverpool.
9 Indian Empire, Ship, Watson, to Calcutta.
9 Ghalmette A Barque, Chairburn, to Calcutta.
9 Agra, ss, Hansard, to Kurrachee.
9 Venetia, ss, Orman, to Venice.
9 City of Venice, ss, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
Houghton, Ship, Nacoda, from Chittagong.
Colombo, ss, Liparelli, from Marseilles.
Broom Hall, Ship, Bate, from Cardiff.
Essex, Ship, Codlin, from New York.
Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Newcastle.
Ettorefieramosca, It Cort, from Assabbay.
Sennar, E G Boat, Said, from Berberah.
Assyria ss, Smidt, from Zanzibar.
India, ss, from Barcellona.
Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sidonian s—350 bundles sheet iron Mrgjee Oomersey.
City of Baltimore s—15 packages hardware Essmaljee Ebrahim Kurwa, 41 packages hardware Mahamedally Habutbhoy.
Branksome Hall s—10 cases wh skey Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Nerisa s—15 cases geneva Eduljee Bazonjee.
Teheran s—15 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.
Gulf of Suez s—3 packages toys Essa Ebram, 2 packages hardware Jeewanjee Essajee.
Janet—Court 80 cases gin Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 200 casks Port land cement Joseph Soares.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pera s—18 cases writing papers Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—25 cases brandy the Agra Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—200 cwts coir yarn Lalljee Poonsee and Co 100 cwts coir yarn Mooljee Jaitha and C , 400 cwts wheat Ruzabally Allyruza, 142 cwts coir yarn Megjee Carumsee, 95 bales wool and 119 bales cotton Govindram Dwarkadass, 20 bales skins Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Pera s—9 bales hides Natha Essa.

FOR GENOA.

Tanjore s—1 bale cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchmurree s—200 bales cotton L Singer and Co, 100 bales cotton and 4,018 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—291 bales cotton P and O S N C.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore s—152 bales cotton P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sidonian s—4 bales silk waste 803 cwts rapeseed, 525 cwts poppyseed, 2,900 cwts wheat and 5,632 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.
Tanjore s—211 bags coffee P and O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sidonian s—50 cases lemon grass oil M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—134 cwts sandalwood and 100 bales cotton Hajee Essac Ellis, 26 bales cotton, 29 bales twist Moorarbhoy Brigbhookandas, 70 bales cotton Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed, 177 bales cotton Currimbhoy Ebram, 23 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 153 bales twist David Sasson and Co, 10 cases fishmaws and sharkfins Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 26 bales twist H Jan Mahamed Abdool Khalick, 79 bales twist Framjee Hormusjee, 32 bales cotton Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 16th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·787
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75.0
Relative humidity of Air	.883
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	75·4
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	384
Fall of Rain*	0·22
Total fall during month	2·52
" " year	42·40
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July.	0·09

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Ross, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ootacamond.

AUGUST 17.

Swinburn, Major, Staff Pay Master, on leave, from Sitapur, Oudh.
Channer, Surg, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Reeves, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Mayers, Captain, 66th Regt, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gonne, Lieut Col, 17th Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Wood, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
A[illegible], Lieut, 28th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
[illegible]lez, 2nd Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Clarkson, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 14.)

SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 6th July :—

Mr P Ford, Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade, to be Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr P J W Doran, Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. C. T. Templeton, Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr P A Peters, Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR BILUCHISTAN, P W D.

With reference to the P W D Notification No 188, dated 12th June 1880, of the Govt of India, Lieut W H Chippindall, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade [temporary], made over, and Maj M J Macartney, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, received, charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Pishin Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd July 1880.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CORDEAUX—August 16th, at Poona, the wife of Edward Cordeaux, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BALL—August 11th, at Umballa, the wife of H. T. Ball, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—DUFFY—August 9th, at Multan, C, Butler, P.W.D., to Mary K. Duffy.

DEATHS.

NEWTON—July 29th, at Subathoo, Rev. J. Newton (Junior) M. D.

MACLEOD—August 7th, at Kol Chundpore, Jessore, Frederick Sinclair Macleod, the eldest son of Mr. J. S. Macleod, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

THE *Daily News* is cultivating a talent for the discovery of mare's nests. The other day it made a sensation in London by announcing—from St. Petersburgh, of all places in the world—that Abdul Rahman was aiding and abetting his rival Ayub Khan. Lord Hartington, speaking on Monday evening, said that although the Government has little trust in Afghan chiefs, it has some confidence that the new Amir would not play into the hands of Ayub, whose interests are diametrically opposite to his own. This was precisely the opinion which we in Bombay expressed on Monday morning, and as we have since learned the Russians themselves have ridiculed the notion of two chiefs who, from the necessities of the case, are rivals and enemies, attempting to effect an impossible combination which could not fail to be the ruin of one or the other. No sooner has this alarmist statement been exploded than the same paper publishes a paragraph asserting that for some time past large quantities of printed matter, intended to excite the Mussulmans of India against the British Government, have been sent from Constantinople to India ; and that there are indications that it has been prepared and forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte. This has, of course, reference to the fact that a wretched paper printed partly in Hindustani has been for some time past published in Constantinople, and that a certain number of copies have been despatched to India with the view no doubt of interesting the Mussulmans here in the woes of Islam in general and those of the Sultan in particular. The fact that this paper is being imported is perfectly well known to the Government, and indeed to everybody who takes an interest in such things in India, but it excites no uneasiness whatever. It is not by dull and pedantic articles in a newspaper published five thousand miles away, that our Mussulman fellow citizens will be led to forsake the paths of civil duty, to enter upon a Crescentade which for them would simply mean immediate and very prosaic martyrdom. There seems no reason whatever to suppose that the Porte is actuated by the mad hope of exciting disaffection amongst the Mussulmans of India. All that we have heard of the origin of this Constantinopolitan paper negatives the idea. Originally if we mistake not the sheet was published in Turkish and Persian, and it was supported by funds from some parties at Tehran, the object in view being "to supply a want"—namely, that of making Persian interests understood on the Bosphorus. The speculation not proving altogether satisfactory, the Persian part was dropped, and was replaced by some columns in Urdu, it being supposed that the Moslems of India would like to know how things were going with their co-religionists in Turkey. And once set on foot there was no difficulty in finding one or two sanguine individuals who provided the means of trying to force a circulation in India, and in the meantime sent a batch of papers for free distribution. We are informed by those who have scanned pretty closely the copies of the paper which have found their way to Bombay that it is by no means an inflammatory or seditious and dangerous production. It seeks to show that the Sultan is the Caliph—as grateful a theme to large numbers of good Mussalmans as would be an attempt of the *Univers* to persuade Exeter Hall that the Pope is the legitimate head of all Christian churches. The *Daily News* is not aware of that fact evidently.

A BRIEF telegram which came to hand as we were going to press yesterday disposed very satisfactorily of the somewhat portentous announcement that M. Gambetta had declared that the democratic institutions of France would win back her lost provinces. The statement in question was made, it appears, in a letter of old date. No doubt it was penned before M. Gambetta's opinion could be regarded as that of the one statesman who holds the issues of peace or war in his hand. But how comes this old letter to be quoted now, and made the subject of disquieting telegrams?

THE meeting held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organising a fund for the relief of the families of soldiers who have fallen in Afghanistan was a great success. His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, who presided, delivered his maiden speech in Bombay, and at the same time took a long stride in the direction of popularity. There could hardly, perhaps, be a more fitting occasion on which our Governor could appear as a public speaker before the citizens of Bombay for the great audience which he addressed, had assembled for a noble, charitable and patriotic purpose, well worthy of the eloquence and earnestness with which it was treated by the Chairman and other speakers. It had been anticipated by many that, owing to the fact that this is the week of the Cocoanut holidays, the gathering yesterday afternoon would not be very large, but fortunately these anticipations were not realised, upwards of twelve hundred persons, including several European ladies, being present. The assemblage was indeed one the like of which could not be found in any other part of the world. Government in all its branches was there—the Church, the Army, the Bench, the Bar, Commerce and the various professions were all represented, and well represented—Europeans, Parsees, Hindus, and Mahomedans meeting on the platform of a common humanity and a common patriotism. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir James Fergusson rose and in a clear, well-pitched voice delivered a well considered address. The last time the writer heard His Excellency speak in public was under rather more trying circumstances, when, in fact, Sir James was endeavouring to persuade the rough operatives of Frome that Conservatism was a remarkably good thing, and that it would be greatly to their advantage if they were to make him a member of Parliament. The Englishmen were not nearly so attentive as the gathering of various races in the Bombay Town Hall, and very many of them did their best to drown the candidate's voice by noisily expressing their disapprobation of his sentiments. Sir James, however, by dint of his strong voice and perseverance, got the best of it in the end. He effectually silenced one opponent who brought against him the terrible charge of being a "furriner" by acknowledging with energy and just pride his Scottish birth. Yesterday he spoke with the same earnestness and decision, and also with no small amount of feeling. After expressing the happiness with which he met so large an assemblage of the inhabitants of Bombay, His Excellency referred to the criticisms which had been passed upon some of the acts of the Government, observing that he did not undervalue criticism, but at the same time he deprecated that criticism which did not wait for facts and was apt to assume that there was cause for censure. In touching upon several matters relating to the origin of the Patriotic Fund, His Excellency said he had received a letter from a "Brahmin" gentleman, well known in the city, who expressed his desire to aid the movement and who sent a very handsome subscription. It was not easy to make out whether this was intended as a truth of general interest, good for mankind to hear at all times, or whether it was meant to have a special application. The subscriber in question, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, the eminent mill-owner, is not, however, a Brahmin. Sir James then, in a few well-turned sentences, compared the disturbed India of the past with the peaceful India of the present, ascribing the change in a great measure to the military supremacy combined with the love of justice of the British, whose army, he remarked, had been called by a philosopher of the last century, the "police of the world." His Excellency then paid a high compliment to the native troops, saying that if we were proud of the gallant Major Waudby who died at his post rather than lose some poor commissariat stores, we were proud also of that havildar of the 10th N. I., who with a handful of his countrymen defended so successfully the charge committed to him. "These men," said Sir James, "may be obscure, but their honour and their heroism are not unknown and forgotten among us"—a remark which was received with considerable applause. His Excellency then spoke of the meeting held in Bombay in 1842 for the relief of the sufferers by the Afghan war raging at that time, observing that prominent at that meeting was Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, an honoured name, worthily represented on the present occasion. He asked them not to be behind their predecessors of 1842 in putting their hands to a good and charitable work. When Sir James announced that the Thakore of Bhownuggur had offered Rs. 10,000 to the fund, the intelligence was received with the appreciative applause with which the mention of a princely donation is always greeted by an assembly of any kind. The Hon. Lionel Ashburner rose and proposed the first resolution, which was to the effect that a fund should be raised for the families of the European and native soldiers of all ranks who died whilst engaged in the Afghan war now proceeding. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the resolution and drew a graphic picture of the sufferings endured by the troops on service, and by the widows and orphans of the slain. Of course the resolution, on being put, was carried with acclamation. The Bishop of Bombay followed with a resolution declaring that the fund should be called "The Bombay Military Relief Fund," and that all classes of the community should be asked to contribute towards it. He spoke of nations rising to better things through sorrow and affliction, and of the fellow feeling between the different races which must be experienced when they met together at the call of humanity. The Bishop told an anecdote which redounded very much to the credit of the Rev. Mr. Cane, the chaplain, who in the retreat from Kushki-Nakhud found his low caste horsekeeper overcome with heat and thirst and fatigue and put the man on his pony, and walked himself The Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik seconded the resolution in a few appropriate and sympathetic remarks, and then Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy, in a speech breathing good feeling towards our soldiers and patriotism towards the Queen-Empress, proposed the appointment of a Committee to collect and distribute funds. The Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon seconded this, and urged that those appointed to the Committee should be men who would devote themselves heart and soul to the work. He pointed out, too, that the most important part of the duties of the Committee would be the distribution of the fund. The names of the Committee having been read and proposed by the Chief Justice, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Bishop Meurin, in a very able and interesting speech marked by a keen appreciation of the catholic spirit animating the promoters of the movement, proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for the praiseworthy action he had taken in the matter. Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmook seconded the motion, and His Excellency having briefly replied, the meeting was brought to a close, not, however, before he had received three hearty cheers, called for by one of the audience The meeting was in every respect worthy of Bombay ; it is to be hoped that the Patriotic Fund will speedily assume a magnitude worthy of the influential character and of the enthusiasm of the meeting which has called it into existence.

ABOUT Rs. 54,000 were subscribed at the meeting yesterday, the principal amounts being—His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Rs. 2,000 ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Rs. 1,000 ; The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, Rs. 1,000 ; The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Rs. 1,000 ; Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, Rs. 5,000 ; The Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 1,000 ; The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Rs. 1,000 ; The Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, Rs. 2,000.

IT is gratifying to notice that the Thakore of Bhownuggur has set an example of well-timed liberality to the Native Chiefs of Western India by a munificent gift of Rs. 10,000 to the fund.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF JUNAGHUR has telegraphed a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the fund.

IN another column we publish a letter addressed by Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, bankers, to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, offering to contribute five thousand rupees towards the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the Afghan war. Messrs. Hormarjee's gift is certainly a munificent one, coming as it does soon after their princely donation of £1,000 sterling for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

WE understand that the arrangements for the erection of a statue to our late Governor, Sir Richard Temple, are now nearly completed ; the work will be entrusted to an eminent English sculptor.

RAO BAHADOOR GOPAL RAO HARI DESHMOOK has been appointed an additional member of the Council of H. E. the Governor for making laws and regulations only. The Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdas has been reappointed a member of the same Council.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 30.

THE bad news from Afghanistan has, of course, changed the whole current of political thought and feeling in this country. Angry disputes about domestic legislation have ceased to attract attention, in face of the serious peril to which our imperial interests in Central Asia are once more exposed. The exact nature and extent of the disaster which has befallen our arms are still unknown. General Primrose is freely blamed for having telegraphed in the first instance, that General Burrows's brigade had been annihilated ; as subsequent messages seem to show that it had indeed been routed with heavy loss, but that a considerable number of officers and men, including the General himself, had made good their escape, and that four out of the six Horse Artillery guns had not been captured by the victorious enemy. The *Daily Telegraph* which has distanced competition by publishing yesterday and to-day excellent sketch maps of the country between Kandahar and the Helmund and of the city of Kandahar itself, sneers at General Primrose as the officer who, when marching through the Pishin Valley with his staff and personal escort, considered it necessary to proceed with all the formalities of military precaution laid down for advancing through an enemy's country, and says that such a man "may always be expected to anticipate the worst." I trust, however, that it is not necessary to conclude that General Primrose has lost his head. His statement that General Burrows's brigade has been annihilated as a military force is strictly accurate, although every man of the force has not perished. I fear, too, that this will turn out to be the most disgraceful reverse that our arms have suffered in Asia. There is no other instance on record, that I can call to mind, of a British force of considerable strength having been fairly beaten in a pitched battle and utterly dispersed by an Asiatic enemy. Lord Gough at Chillianwalla and Windham at Cawnpore were undoubtedly defeated, but they were not so badly beaten as to be unable to make head against the enemy again. The massacre of British troops in the retreat from Kabul in 1841-42, again, was the work of treachery and cold rather than superior military skill. But now for the first time in our history we have a considerable force of all arms, including apparently a fair proportion of Europeans, driven in headlong flight from a battle-field, and pursued for several miles by an enemy who only relaxed the pursuit in order to plunder the British camp. Can we wonder if foreign nations, observing that Isandhlana in 1879 is followed by Khuski Nakhud in 1880, begin to ask themselves if the fighting power of the British army had not begun to decay? Why, the people of India themselves, watching as they do the events of the Afghan war with intense interest, must begin to question the superior wisdom, courage, and capacity of their rulers. Critics in this country hint that the Bombay native troops cannot be relied on to fight the Afghans ; and no doubt this disaster deals a fearful blow to the reputation of the Bombay army. But it is not the troops who should be blamed so much as their political and military leaders. It seems to me, I confess, a most discreditable thing that at neither the India nor the War Office was anything known yesterday as to the composition of the force under the command of General Burrows. Here is a happy-go-lucky way of conducting a campaign. Kandahar was in constant telegraphic communication with Simla and Westminster ; yet neither the Government of India nor the Home Government took the trouble to inquire what sort of force General Primrose was sending out to fight the army which Ayub Khan had been allowed two years' time to organize at Herat for the conquest of Afghanistan. Considering how long we have held Kandahar, the boasted talent of our intelligence department, and the means the Government possessed through its agents in Persia as well as Afghanistan for ascertaining exactly what was going on at Herat, it is scandalous that the military authorities at Kandahar should have been left in ignorance of Ayub's real strength, especially in artillery, and allowed to send out against him a force strong enough to disperse swarms of irregulars but not to cope with a well-organized army. The experience of last December at Kabul should have taught our rulers that the Afghans are no contemptible enemy ; and indeed both the Russians and the English, in their recent Asiatic wars, have had reasons to fear that, with the better knowledge which the warlike tribes of Central Asia have acquired of European arms and military tactics, the conduct of campaigns against them has become much more difficult than it used to be. Hence, the negligence shown with regard to General Burrows's expedition is the more unpardonable. Even the meeting of all the Wali's infantry seems not to have stimulated either the Viceroy or Lord Hartington to make any anxious inquiries as to the sufficiency of the means employed to check Ayub's advance, though General Burrows himself thought the situation so serious that he retreated forthwith half way to Kandahar. It is too soon to criticize General Burrows's own conduct, as no one can even guess yet how he was defeated. That he was wanting in enterprise may be taken for granted, or he would at least have tried to feel the enemy and find out what sort of foe he had to contend against, even if he did not run the risk of making an attack before he took the generally fatal step in Asiatic warfare of ordering a retreat.

The blame, however, of what has happened does not attach so much to individuals as to the system which has unhappily prevailed in recent years of carrying out a spirited foreign policy in a half-hearted way. A patriotic Englishman must read with unmitigated disgust the eager protests of reckless partisans in England that one Government or the other must be held responsible for this new failure of our Afghan policy. The dread of responsibility, the shrinking from giving effect to a fixed purpose in an inflexible manner, are characteristic of the leaders of both political parties, with the sad result that neither one nor the other can provide the Empire with sufficient political and military capacity to overcome Zulu or Afghan princes. If the late Government had had the courage of their convictions, and had dared to be ruthless at first in their little wars, knowing that such ruthlessness is true mercy in the end, they need never have left their designs unfinished. But Lord Lytton, whether acting on his own judgment, or in obedience to the orders of a timid Cabinet in which the strong will of Lord Beaconsfield was often overborne by the feeble irresolution of his colleagues, wrecked his Afghan policy by trying, whenever he had gained a trifling success, to make some patched up peace which would, he hoped, conciliate the Cosmopolitan Liberals in England. Sir Louis Cavagnari's life was sacrificed to this miserable anxiety for an accommodation with somebody or other who might be represented as the independent chief of the Afghan nation. In the same way General Roberts was not properly reinforced at Kabul, because the Government wanted to keep down the war bill, and insisted on deluding itself with the belief that confidence might be placed in Afghan professions of friendship. So, General Stewart gained an extraordinary reputation for sagacity because he had the shrewdness to maintain a masterly inactivity at Kandahar, to set up a native prince with an army which, as might have been expected, has been found to be disloyal to a man, and thus to convince a Government of optimists that he by his moral influence could become the real Pacificator of Afghanistan. The foolish confidence thus engendered led the late Viceroy to order the march on Ghazni and Kabul of Sir D. Stewart at the head of the bulk of his troops, leaving Kandahar badly guarded. If General Stewart's force had been ordered to stand fast at Ghazni, this march would have done no harm ; but that fortress was hastily abandoned as soon as it had been occupied, and General Stewart proceeded to Kabul to supersede General Roberts,—who, whatever mistakes he may have made, had at least been energetic in action and done, on the whole, marvellously good work,—and to lay down the preliminaries of that astonishing capitulation to Abdul Rahman, the protégé of Russia, which Lord Hartington only a few days ago complacently described as the first fruits of Lord Ripon's prudence. Meanwhile, Ayub Khan, hearing at Herat that his pretensions had been entirely overlooked, and being no doubt in receipt of regular information from the Wali's troops of the actual state of our forces at Kandahar, swooped down on that city at our moment of greatest weakness, and at one blow shattered to pieces all our diplomatic and military plans. Good might come even out of this disaster if we could hope that it would be turned to good account, and that our rulers would now see the necessity of subduing Afghanistan before setting up another Amir. But although Kandahar will no doubt be speedily relieved—for one can have faith in General Phayre's energy, and the Khan of Khelat appears to be staunch—it seems probable that this defeat will ultimately lead to the abandonment of Kandahar as well as Kabul. The *Daily News* already taunts Sir Henry Rawlinson with the failure of his plans, forgetting that Sir Henry never dreamt we could make ourselves secure in Kandahar till we had broken up the Afghan army, and that he would never have sent a brigade 3,000 strong to march against an enemy of unknown strength at Herat. The best plan of campaign now would be for Sir D. Stewart to send General Roberts with 10,000 men, who can be easily spared from Kabul, to occupy Ghazni and open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar. If this be not done at once, the whole country will be up in arms to join Ayub. After Kandahar is relieved a strong British column should march on Herat. But such a plan requires the occupation of Afghanistan for another year at least, and Mr. Gladstone and Lord Ripon have no stomach for such ambitious projects. So I suppose our troops will soon retire in disgrace, leaving Ayub and Abdul Rahman to fight for the sovereignty of Afghanistan.

Although no successor to Lord Lansdowne as Under-Secretary for India has yet been publicly named, I understand that the office has been offered to Lord Rosebery, and accepted by him on the condition that he is not required to attend in Parliament or at the India Office till the Session is over, as his health is so delicate,—he is now abroad drinking the waters at some German spa,—that he does not feel equal to administrative work.

The calamity in Afghanistan will have a great effect in Eastern Europe, for it puts an end to anticipations that that fervent crusader, Mr. Gladstone, might draw the sword of England this year to drive the Turks beyond the Bosphorus. The Queen has taken the unusual, and, I venture to think, hardly well advised, course of writing to the Sultan personally to recommend him to yield to the will of Europe. The Sultan, very naturally, declines to listen to such counsel, or to give up Thessaly and Epirus to Greece, as he has already given up Bosnia to Austria and Bulgaria to Russia. He sees that one concession only leads to another, and that the chief use the Bulgarians are making of their freedom is to intrigue for the annexation of Eastern Roumelia. He will not, therefore, give way except to force, and it seemed likely at the beginning of this week that the English Government could make itself the executioner of the will of Europe. Ayub's victory has, however, given the Sultan a respite till next year, and that may mean a reprieve, for the concert of Europe will hardly hold together so long.

The Scarborough election will be decided today, and its result will be indicative to some extent of the view taken by the electors of the Afghan disaster. At Liverpool the success of the Conservative candidate, Lord Claud Hamilton, is considered certain. Mr. Rathbone would have been a formidable opponent, but he has declined to stand. He feels, it is said, that he has been badly treated by the Liberal party, who let him give up a safe seat at Liverpool to Lord Ramsay in order to fight the county at great expense to himself, and then, when he was unsuccessful in this contest, preferred Herbert Gladstone to him when a vacancy occurred at Leeds. Like most of the Whigs, too, Mr. Rathbone is probably not enamoured of the Ministerial Bills now before Parliament. Mr. Bright's objections to the representation of minorities as unconstitutional have always seemed to me reasonable ; and they gain increased force from what is now taking place at Liverpool, where a vacancy is caused by the elevation of Lord Ramsay, a "minority member," to the House of Lords, and the majority of the electors at once set about returning a Conservative. The fact that the minority clause must become inoperative at a bye-election shows how unequally it must work.

The majority in favour of the third reading of the Irish Disturbance Bill was larger than I had anticipated, many Liberals swallowing their repugnance to it in the belief that the Lords will throw it out. Still, out of the majority of 66 as many as 47 votes were those of Home Rulers, and Mr. Gladstone failed to get half the total number of members of the House of Commons to approve the measure. The debate was dull, the result being a foregone conclusion, and the only new thing said in it was Mr. Gladstone's remarkable declaration that, if rents were exacted in Ireland, the country would be brought within "a measurable distance of civil war." Queer rumours are in circulation as to the immense number of rifles that have recently been conveyed into Ireland. There are some things, however, worse than civil war, and communism is one of them. The Lords at least hold this opinion, and it is believed that they will reject the Bill by an overwhelming majority. Earl Grey will propose the amendment, and will be supported by most of the Whig peer, and of course by all the Conservatives. Lord Derby has, it is said, refused to join the organized opposition to the Government though he will probably vote against the second reading. He may, however, try to help the Government out of their difficulty. The Hares and Rabbits Bill is now engaging the attention of the Lower House, but it makes very slow progress and cannot be passed this Session. Mr. Gladstone has carried his Budget proposals easily, and general surprise is felt that Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord George Hamilton pressed the latter's amendment about the income tax to a division, as many Conservatives agree with Lord R. Churchill that the repeal of the malt-tax is worth purchasing at the cost of the addition of a penny to the income-tax this year.

Much annoyance and bad feeling have been caused by the discovery of the frauds practised at Wimbledon, where it has been clearly proved that some at least of the competitors for the prizes of the National Rifle Association were in collusion with one or two scorers and so obtained scores which they had not really made. A serjeant of the regular army is in custody on the charge of being the prime agent in this bad business which might have been easily prevented if the Council had not thought they could have faith in the honour of all the Volunteers, and it is hoped that he will make a clean breast of it and so absolve some winners of prizes who are perhaps unjustly suspected. It is gratifying to have to record that in Saturday's contest the riflemen of Great Britain beat the American team.

The Indian Famine Commissioners have issued the first part of their Report, which deals with the question of how relief should be administered during seasons of famine. Mr. Caird, whose reputation will not be increased by his writings about Indian agriculture, makes the astounding recommendation that the Indian Government should collect and keep stores of grain in anticipation of a recurrence of famines. Nothing, I should have thought, could be more clearly proved than that India always provides a superabundance of food for her population. The difficulties are to get the food conveyed from one place to another, and to supply the poorer class of the population with money to pay for it. Can any sane man doubt, then, that it is better to spend money in improving communications, in providing railways and canals to carry grain, than in the purchase of stores of grain which may rot before a season of famine comes round again? Mr. Caird doubts the sufficiency of India's food supplies, because, he says, the export trade in grain does not increase. But it would increase if there were a demand for it. Many of the grain crops of India, the millets, for instance, are of no use for consumption out of the country ; otherwise they might be produced in almost unlimited quantities. With the exception of Mr. Sullivan, a Madras Civilian, none of the other Commissioners support this recommendation of Mr. Caird's, which the *Times* ironically praises for its "sweet simplicity." Your Chief Secretary, Mr. Peile, who has been employed for some time on the Commission, goes out to Bombay in November again for two years' further service.

J. M. M.

AFGHANISTAN.

EMBARKATION OF THE 13TH N. I.

THE 13th N. I. arrived yesterday from Mhow and embarked on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chinsurah for Kurrachee, *en route* to the front. The regiment left Mhow on Sunday and arrived at Khandwa the same evening, where they remained till the following morning when they left by two special trains at 10-40 a. m. and 1 p. m. respectively, for Bombay. The first train, which contained Colonel Mallaby, Lieut-Col. Costell, Capt. Laing, and Lieut. Down, and about 200 men, arrived at the Carnac Bunder at 1-15 p. m., and the second train in which were Major Grant, Captain Walker, Lieut Fryer, and Surgeon Major Halliday, and the remainder of the men and followers, arrived at 3-20 p. m. Immediately on the arrival of the first detachment the luggage was speedily got on board, and as soon as the remainder of the men arrived, they all embarked in barges, lying alongside the wharf, which conveyed them on board the Chinsurah. The numbers embarked were 7 European and 14 native officers, 53 rank and file, 100 followers, and 7 horses, and 9 officers and 130 rank and file of different regiments. The Chinsurah sailed about 6 p. m.

THE EVACUATION OF KABUL.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Seh Baba on the 13th Aug., says :—We had a last view of Kabul to-day from the top of the Luttabund Pass. The whole force reached Seh Baba this morning. General Gough's Brigade was unable to stay one day behind at Luttabund, as arranged, owing to it being impossible to obtain any grass or bhoosa. All other supplies at Luttabund were in abundance, so much so that double rations were served out to all camp followers, and a considerable supply was made over to the agent of Sirdar Yusuf Khan. There has not been a single hitch in the arrangements nor any accident. With this large force, the line of march of which extends for miles, are thousands of sheep and cattle, the property of private owners going down to India. The news from Kabul is that the Amir entered Sherpur yesterday, the 12th, in great state, where he is living in General Roberts's quarters. Salutes were fired simultaneously at Sher darwaza and the cantonment. His Highness issued a notice, saying that any persons of influence and position wishing to see him should come to the cantonment. The invitation is being largely responded to. In the evening Yusuf Kuan gave a dinner to over a thousand persons. All continues perfectly quiet at Kabul and the neighbourhood. The camp of the retiring force is pitched here in the bed of a stream. There is considerable difficulty in finding camping room for so large a force. Supplies of every sort are plentiful at this place. The previous arrangement that Brigadier Gough's Brigade should stay one day's march behind will hold good from here. The same correspondent, telegraphing from Jugdulluk through Sufed Sung, on 15th Aug., says :—The force from Kabul arrived here to-day, Brigadier Gough's Brigade staying at Seh Baba. There is still great difficulty in finding good camping ground for so large a force. Last night, though the army was in the very centre of the Ghilzai country, not a shot was fired. Owing to the great difficulties at the Luttabund Pass, the last of the force did not reach Seh Baba till long after sunset yesterday. The troops are in excellent spirits, and delighted at their return to India.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S MARCH.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Sherpur on the 6th August, observes :—If Sir F. Roberts is to reach Kandahar in time to be of any service to the garrison, his division must be a flying column able to make double marches at a pinch, and so mobile that the fighting of an action in the morning shall not necessarily detain the whole line 24 hours. Orders, therefore, have been issued cutting down all dits to the uttermost ; each British officer is to be allowed but one baggage animal, on which his tent and all his belongings must be packed while soldiers and sepoys are cut down to 30lbs. and 20lbs. respectively. In order that the troops may be in the lightest marching order, the men's great-coats will be carried for them, and the relief thus afforded will be greater than at first sight appears. Six pounds is not in itself a heavy weight for a man to carry ; but the rolled great-coat presses upon a man's chest, impedes his breathing, and makes him hot and uncomfortable on a long march. Native followers with the division have been reduced to the smallest number : one servant per officer, and one syce per horse being alone sanctioned. As we are to live on the country as much as possible, at least north of Ghazni, it is essential that no useless mouths should have to be fed, and hence extra servants have to be discarded. The question of supplies is really one of the most serious which has to be met. Of course, as far as Ghazni, no failure can take place, as we are to march by way of Charasiab, Zahidabad, and Zerghunshahr, right through the heart of the fertile Logar Valley. The late sojourn in Logar of General Hill's force showed the great capabilities of the valley in the matter of corn and sheep, and the people are only too anxious to deal with us. The Amir has also sent several men of importance to travel a day's march ahead of our army, and arrange with the maliks for the provision of supplies. If these officials of Abdul Rahman really do their work properly, our Commissariat officers will find their task of feeding the fighting men and followers greatly lightened. South of Ghazni we shall have to trust mostly to our own foraging parties, and we shall doubtless be on half-rations before Khelat-i-Ghilzai is reached. Sir Donald Stewart on the march to Kabul had at times difficulty in collecting supplies, as the villages on the road were deserted, and if the peasants have not since returned to look after their crops the country will not furnish much food. However, our own resources will carry us over half the distance at least, and a few double marches will make Khelat-i-Ghilzai seem so far off after all.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1842.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

March 13th.—The enemy has crossed the Urgundab. Footmen all dispersed. March 23rd.—The enemy again assembling on the other side of the river said to be 600 horse. Negotiations entered into to withdraw Luftur Jung from the rebels ; he has been offered pardon and personal safety. Taj Mahomed Khan, the Jan Beg Sirdar, wrote to Rawlinson to say if he would send him out a lakh of rupees, he would dismiss all his men or send them out to Kabul. R—— was very urgent with the General to have permission to pay this sum, but the General would not consent to a rupee being paid. March 24th.—A part of the enemy's camp could be seen from the new barracks ; they are on the opposite bank of the river. No use our going after them without cavalry, ours is useless. The enemy's horse will not stand our guns or infantry, and walk away when they please with impunity. In the evening 500 crossed the river and plundered a village within a mile of the barracks. March 25th.—2nd troop H. A. Artillery, 400 Cavalry, 16th and 38th Shah's, 2nd under Colonel Wynier, marched with all the camels to graze and forage in the Baba Wullee valley, about eight miles off between a range of hills to the north and the left bank Urgundab. When the detachment got into the valley it was observed that a portion of the enemy's cavalry, about 4,000, had crossed the river and were moving to attack the camels and baggage. These were quickly got into the clear plain, packed close together, and guarded on all sides as well as possible. Several gallant charges were made by the enemy, some so home that where the horses were shot the sepoys had only to step from their ranks and bayonet the riders One or two sepoys were actually cut down in the ranks. About sixty of Christie's charged a small body of the enemy, the elder Chamberlain led them so far ahead that he was in the middle of the *gol* with only eight men. A party of the Jan Beg came up and our cavalry was driven back behind the infantry. Chamberlain killed three men and broke his sword on the fourth. How he extricated himself no one knows. He got a severe cut in the left hand, and had his veins cut. Young Travers who was doing duty with Skinner's (2nd) Horse, in another charge got a severe cut behind, saving your presence. About 2 p. m. we heard the firing, when the General started off with H. M. 40th, the 2nd N. I., the rest of the cavalry, and four 9 pounders. When the enemy saw the reinforcement they fled rapidly across the river, which was too deep for infantry to ford, so the General came back. Four of our sowars killed and a dozen or so badly wounded. Infantry none killed, 25 wounded ; between two and three hundred of the enemy bit the dust. Poor Paterson had his leg amputated ; too long delayed. March 26th.—The General again went out with some troops to try and cross the river, but the enemy had struck their camp and were in full march towards Leerees, the rest to Dhala, about 25 miles up the river. The General came back. Saloo Khan was in the fight of yesterday ; his charges were the boldest. Neither the Prince Meerza Ahmed nor Taj Mahomed crossed the river. Paterson died this morning. March 28th.—The 42nd marched out to reinforce Colonel Wynier; nothing to be seen of the enemy. March 29th.—Wynier's detachment recalled, as it was reported the enemy had passed down to Killa Azeon to plunder Gaddoo Khan's son's villages. 42nd returned to garrison. Water all turned off from the canals. Wynier encamped outside. April 1st.—Salloo Khan with two thousand sowars passed down to Kojuck to intercept Brigadier England's convoy. Wynier ordered to Deh i-Hajee, there to await orders. Every one knows that Brigadier England has started ; if he does not come on, the moral effect will be very bad : all, including our sepoys, will think he has been driven back or defected in some way. All believe in the fall of Ghazni. The last man who came in declares he saw the officers, prisoners in a garden, and that Colonel Palmer had been killed. The General is disappointed about no troops coming up from Quetta. He is, I believe, thinking of withdrawing the Khelat-i-Ghilzai garrison if he can, but he cannot both do that and send troops to the Kojuck. He still keeps troops in the new barracks, so that the duty comes very heavy on us in garrison. The 42nd has this week 550 men and 7 European officers on duty. The troops are healthy: average in hospital 40 per regiment. H. M. 40th have only 24. We still purchase our supplies in the city and in the new bazaar outside ; we have not yet touched the godown in which there are six months' supplies, but not a 1 ground. The ramparts are being repaired, and all walls, houses and trees within 200 yards of the walls levelled. April 3rd.—No water in the canals yet ; the crops will suffer I fear. We have wells in the town. Whether they will dry up from the canals being stopped is a matter time will show. If we were *killabund*, we could not open the canals, as the bund at the river is 20 miles off. I was going to give you sage reflections, and my opinions on our present position and prospects, but J—— has sent to say he must have my letter immediately, so all I can say is this : If Sale has withdrawn from Jallalabad our position here will be most critical if not untenable. Fear of an attack on that side being removed we shall have from 50,000 to 80,000 men before Kandahar in a month with guns and mortars manned by deserters. If an enemy should appear in great force we shall have desertions daily by the dozen chiefly from the Shah's, but will also go particularly from the old regiments. The sepoys—the original regiments, I mean—already begin to despair of ever getting out of the country and will by-and-bye lose heart. You will give me credit for being no alarmist, I hope, but I cannot shut my eyes, and again I say if the troops withdraw from Jallalabad and no advance or show of assistance is made from Quetta to keep up the spirits of the troops and show they are not forgotten, our position here will be very far from agreeable not only from the pressure from without, but from within also. If we are *killabund* here the whole of the troops will be destroyed—remember that there will be nothing to look to for the coming autumn and winter, whatever may occur—the 16th, 42nd, and 43rd ought to be relieved or withdraw early in autumn. If they take it into their heads that there is an intention of keeping them a fifth year, I should not like to answer for the consequences. I will write as often as I can hereafter. Your last to me was dated 13th February. Don't credit the tales you hear of the enemy dispersing ; it is all humbug. All the chiefs, excepting the Shahzada and Meerza Ahmed, are off to the Kojuck. There is no use in our trying to fight the enemy unless you send cavalry. Native cavalry would be good, but Dragoons better. I question if our native cavalry is fit to cope with some of these rascals when you consider the great disparity of numbers.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE recent resolution of Government, directing the construction of 500 carts at the Municipal Workshops for the field operations in Afghanistan, notwithstanding the wording of the Municipal Acts that Government work cannot be done therein, formed the subject of an animated discussion at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday. The ball was set rolling by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who remarked that the matter involved an important principle. The Council were a well-defined and independent body ; and although they would have been quite willing to sanction the Government work under the extraordinary circumstances which has arisen, yet the Government had ignored the existence of the Municipality, of the Town Council, and of the Municipal Corporation in ordering the Municipal Commissioner to get the work done without delay ; and the work, the Commissioner had told them, was actually being done without the knowledge or sanction of the Town Council. Mr. Nowrojee said he had looked through the Municipal Acts, and he failed to find any section which [illegible] warranted the Government in issuing a peremptory order for work to be done in any department of the Municipality, which was not a Government department ; and he thought the proper course for Government would have been to ask the Town Council to sanction the work although its execution was opposed to the letter of the law. Mr. Nowrojee contended that, under the law as it existed, the sanction of the representatives of the Municipality should have been first asked for. This might act as a sort of precedent, and Government might issue further orders in connection with other departments of the Municipality, ignoring the existence of the Council. Mr. Nowrojee therefore called upon the Council to vindicate its dignity and authority by passing a suitable resolution protesting against the course the Government had thought proper to take. Mr. Raghunath Khote and other members were of opinion that no slight was intended by Government ; that, as the Municipal Commissioner was the proper channel, the instructions of Government were issued to him ; and that on the omission coming to the notice of Government, an additional resolution would probably be passed to disclaim any intention on the part of Government to ignore the authority of the Council. On the other hand, Mr. Nowrojee contended that the wording of the Government resolution left no room for inferring that Government contemplated asking the sanction of the Town Council. Other members, although they concurred with Mr. Nowrojee as to the principle, were of opinion that allowance must be made for the exceptional circumstances of the case ; that apparently some slight oversight had occurred ; that the Commissioner might have called a special meeting of the Council ; but that he had apparently acted in anticipation of sanction by the Town Council. The Commissioner, however, remarked, with an apparent nonchalance, that he was a Government servant, and that he considered himself bound to carry out the instructions of Government at any time. This was rather too much for the champion of the Council's dignity, and had the effect of eliciting a rejoinder from Mr. Nowrojee that he (the Commissioner) was the servant of the Municipality who paid him from their own funds. Mr. Mandlik remarked that Government were, in this instance, setting an example to a constitutional body like the Town Council to break the law the Government themselves had made ; and that it was an example which the subjects ought to be slow to follow or to imitate. After a spirited discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Gangjee, "That sanction be given to the action of the Municipal Commissioner in carrying out the views of Government resolution No. 2,383 of 1880, General Department ; and that permission be given to the carrying out of the work therein referred to." It was proposed as a rider by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, that the following be added as an additional clause to the above resolution :—" And that the chairman be requested to respectfully represent to Government the objection the Council take to the course which Government have seen fit to follow in this resolution, in ignoring the functions of the Town Council who are the legal custodians of the funds of the Municipality." Both the proposition and the rider were unanimously agreed to.

MIXED MARRIAGES AND THE JESUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Catholic" is labouring under a false impression, or else the warmth of the interest he feels in the Jesuit fathers prompts him to conceal the truth. Had "A Catholic" been acquainted with the unfortunate parties, or aware of their earnest pleadings to the Jesuits for very nearly a month, he would exclaim loudly against them like the rest of his co-religionists and would have abstained from attacking me and "Paterfamilias." As to what took place in respect of the papers, they were signed at Kalbadavie, the respective parties were hauled up before the Bishop, and the Very Rev. Jesuit who obtained the signature at the latter place appeared to oppose the marriage and sanction, so far forgetting himself in his warmth as to direct abuse to the parties in question, as he had already done twice before in his own quarters. He had even gone so far previous to this, as to enter the dwelling and *assault* the aunt of the young lady, he was trying to force to enter a convent away from her right and lawful guardianship, in which he might have succeeded, but for the most fortunate and timely interference of an influential friend. The Bishop, at length seeing that his efforts in this direction were useless, attempted to contest the guardianship and claimed himself to be the girl's guardian, and said he would not give her away ; but the uncle of the bride got over this difficulty by obtaining an authoritative instrument from the High Court. I had followed up this little affair from the very first, and being weary of the farce, advised the parties to go over to the Protestant Church, against the wish of the uncle and aunt.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE CANNONADE ON KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Aug. 17.

A letter from General Primrose, dated the 11th inst., confirms the former native reports, and says that a small body of the enemy was three miles west of the city. Two Armstrong guns were on a picket hill and obtained the range of the citadel, but the damage was very little. The firing was continued morning and evening. Our casualties were Dr. Trafford, of the Fusiliers, slightly wounded; one native officer killed, and several men wounded; one Fusilier killed and two wounded. There are forty-five days' provisions in Kandahar, and the water supply is ample.

STRENGTH OF THE KANDAHAR GARRISON.

The strength of the garrison is as follows:—Europeans, 1,243; Natives, 3,386; Sick Europeans, 157; Natives, 225. The enemy's strength is supposed to be 4,000 regulars; 3,000 cavalry; collection of 3,000 villagers. This is, perhaps, under-estimated.

THE ATTACK ON KACH.

The affair at Kach is very satisfactory; the attack was determined, but was repulsed very steadily. Our loss was two sepoys killed, eight wounded, one European officer slightly wounded; followers killed, 25. Many were taken, having tried to run away.

The Horse Artillery arrives to-day and to-morrow. They have suffered severely during the march.

HALT OF GENERAL HUGHES AT GANDAMAK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

General Hughes Brigade and head-quarters arrived at Gandamak on the 16th. There are good reasons for a halt at Gandamak. The transport animals have had four successive days of exceedingly hard marching and are much knocked up and need rest. A large quantity of ordnance stores has also to be brought along. There is some uncertainty as to whether the force will remain any time at Gandamak, but it is highly improbable. The difficulty of moving stores, of which a great quantity is collected there, may necessitate a few days' delay; otherwise the force will probably proceed direct to India by brigades.

A SKIRMISH WITH MARAUDERS.

On the evening of the 15th some ten sowars and a duffadar of Guides were sent back a few miles towards Jagdalak in search of a syce, reported to be missing. About four miles from Pezwan, in the bed of the stream, they came across a party of marauders, who fired a volley, killing one horse and wounding another. No men were hit, and the party returned to Pezwan.

ALL QUIET AT KABUL.

Kabul continues quiet. Any news to the contrary is incorrect. Abdul Rasul, the new Governor of Jallalabad, has been sent on in haste to that place, as the present Governor, Sirdar Medaj Khan, hearing of the new appointment, had retired to Besud. Jallalabad, however, is reported quiet.

THE CRICKET MATCH AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

Play was continued to-day. The Poona team continued their innings, but only succeeded in adding 63 runs to their previous score of 28, making a total in the second innings of 91. Bombay, therefore, won by one innings and 49 runs. Vidal played a very good inning of 40 for Poona, but unfortunately bowled last wicket, Ryan took 6 wickets. Vidal and Heaviside for Poona were successful against C. Young and Steel at racquets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GOVERNMENT CONFIDENCE IN ABDUL RAHMAN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that Government put but little trust in Afghan chiefs; it had, however, confidence in the Amir, as his interests and those of Ayub Khan were directly opposed. His Lordship also said that he disbelieved in the report of any understanding existing between them.

THE TROOPSHIP HIMALAYA.

H. M.'s troopship Himalaya left Portsmouth yesterday for Bombay.

THE AFGHAN WAR EXPENSES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Further official correspondence on the subject of the Afghan War expenses has been published. The Viceroy telegraphed to Lord Hartington on 20th July as follows:—

The estimate of expenditure was £15,000,000, which was based on actual Treasury issues up to the end of June last. Assuming that the evacuation of the northern territory of Afghanistan will be completed by the end of October, and that the present rate of actual expenditure continued, £2,000,000 more will remain to cover estimated expenditure up to the end of March next, including batta granted to the troops.

THE PORTE SUPPOSED TO BE FOMENTING SEDITION IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning, which states that for some time past large quantities of printed matter, intended to excite the Mussulmans of India against the British Government, have been sent from Constantinople to India; and there are indications that it has been prepared and forwarded with the knowledge of the Porte.

RISE OF THE NILE.

CAIRO, Aug. 17.

The Nile is rising rapidly, and precautionary measures are being taken to prevent an inundation.

GENERAL MELIKOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.

General Loris-Melikoff has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The s. s. Italia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer India left Suez at 7 p.m. on 16th instant for Bombay.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed firm.

Fair Dhollers	4¾d.
Consols	98⅞
5 per cent. Rente	119½
4 per cent Government Securities	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87¾

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 17, 7-50 A. M.

P. and O. steamer Lombardy from Bombay arrived.

MADRAS, Aug. 17, 1-20 P. M.

Following from Singapore:—17th Mails for Hongkong, 7 and eleven a. m., to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 17.

CANNANORE, 4-17 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S.W.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5; thermometer 80; barometer 29·922. Fall of rain 19 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather fine drizzling and cloudy; wind S. S. W., W.; thermometer 78, 78·5; barometer 30·022, 29·986. Fall of rain 23 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W; thermometer 88; barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 35 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	42	18	46	4	38	64	42	65
Aug. 16 Monday	0	22	....		....		....	
17 Tuesday	....		0	5	0	15	0	5
Total	42	40	46	9	38	79	42	70
Total Fall, Aug. 17, 1879	45	91	54	90	*		87	33

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

SIMLA, Aug. 12.—The barometer has fallen in the North-Western Provinces; at Benares, if the report is correct, more than 1-tenth; also in Behar and at most stations in the Punjab. On the other hand, the rise continues in Bengal, Bombay and Madras. Westerly winds again prevail all over India to the coasts of Bengal, and there is a general increase in the humidity of the air. Rain is reported from all Bengal stations save Hazaribagh and Bhagulpore; between 1 and 2 inches from Dacca and the staions in Northern Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces, Bareilly has 1½ inches, Cawnpore 1-tenth, Allahabad 2-tenths. In the Punjab, Delhi 1½ inches, Simla 1 inch, Rawal Pindi 15 cents. In Rajputana and Central India none of importance, excepting ½ inch at Morar, and half as much at Jeypore. In Bombay, Surat ½ inch, Bombay 15-cents, Ahmedabad 3 tenths; and in Madras, 2-tenths at Vizagapatam, 14-tenths at Bangalore, 2½ inches at Salem, 17-cents at Madura, and 4-tenths at Cochin.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

A GUJARATI paper hears that a member of the Mahomedan community, who has served Government faithfully for a long period, is to be appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

THE advices to hand from Java regarding the prospects of coffee as affected by leaf disease, are becoming more unfavourable by each mail. It is evident that, as was the case in Ceylon, the disease had been in existence for some time before its presence and ravages were noticed.

THE following is the text of the *Pioneer's* contradiction briefly referred to in a telegram which we published a day or two ago:—"A theory has been invented in Bombay to account for the Kandahar disaster by throwing all the blame on the Government of India. The *Bombay Gazette* has twice stated that General Primrose desired to recall General Burrows's force to Kandahar after the desertion of a part of the Wali's army, but that he was overruled from Simla. The *Englishman* has since picked up the story, commenting on it freely. We have, however, the best possible authority for stating that the Government of India never heard of any proposal being made by General Primrose to withdraw the advanced brigade, and are wholly guiltless of such action as attributed to them." Before owning ourselves abashed by this declaration of the Allahabad paper, we must wait to see what light time will throw on the mystery of Kushki-Nakhud.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. G. WATERFIELD, C.S.I., Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawur Division, who has just returned from furlough and rejoined his appointment at Peshawur, has been specially invited by the Viceroy to proceed to Simla immediately for consultation with His Excellency on frontier affairs. Colonel J. W. H. Johnstone will continue to officiate for Colonel Waterfield until that officer returns to his charge.

THE revenue of the Colony of Ceylon for the past half year was Rs. 3,22,000 below that of the corresponding period last year; of this amount more than two-thirds arose from the deficiency in railway receipts. The next largest item showing a heavy decline is that of land sales. The customs, stamps and interests also show a considerable falling off, whilst the items yielding a larger amount than last year were spirit licences, sales of salt and various reimbursements to Government. The pearl fishery contributes Rs. 1,39,000, without which the deficiency would have been certainly very serious. The deficiency is, however, considerably less than had been anticipated.

THERE was a large gathering at Navalapitiya, Ceylon, on the 3rd instant, to witness the cutting of the first sod of the railway to Nanu Oya. About one hundred and twenty were invited to partake of the tiffin given on the occasion to His Excellency by the contractor, Mr. Nowell, and the usual toasts were drunk, and thanks returned.

THE new Governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Frederick Weld, has some practical ideas on the subject of Volunteering. When asked to become the Honorary Colonel of the Singapore corps, His Excellency called for particulars as to numbers of efficients, attendance at drills, &c., and then minuted as follows:—"It would seem from the drill report that only the shadow of a working force exists. Were I to order a parade and general inspection, how many effective and disciplined men could and would turn out, or be actually available for service? I have had a good deal to do with militia and volunteer defence questions, and have strongly supported such movements, but to be a reality they must have strong support from the public and must be taken up in a spirit of earnest and real work; otherwise the State is wiser if it requires service to rely upon a militia law, or to give extra military training and special advantages as to a select body of police. Will the Captain-Commanding ascertain what chance there is of the matter being taken up in earnest, and the Volunteer movement being made a reality of? In that case I am anxious to give it my utmost possible co-operation. If not, then it would be better to substitute a Rifle Association, which I should be happy also to support."

THE municipality of Philippopolis have passed a resolution proposing to erect a memorial to Mdme. Scobeleff on the spot where she was recently murdered.

SIX more bodies have been brought up from the Risca pit in a more or less mutilated state, making the total number recovered forty-five. The further explorations are delayed by the difficulties of restoring ventilation. The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers has now reached over £4,000. The Mayor of Newport has collected about £1,500.

DR. TANNER's fast continued to monopolize attention in America. According to the latest accounts, Dr. Tanner was becoming very listless and feeble. He suffered from drowsiness, was very irritable, and could no longer take water, which his stomach rejected. His fast had lasted thirty-three days. One of the telegrams said that every precaution had been taken, and the requisite remedies would be applied on the appearance of any sign of collapse.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed a day or two before the last mail left England:—It is no longer thought necessary, it seems, to deny the true object of the Akkal Tekke expedition, which is plainly admitted in the *Novoe Vremya*. In refutation of the rumours recently circulated as to the death of General Scobeleff, that journal states that it has received a telegram direct from the gallant commander "of the expedition against Merv," who reports all well.

THE Queen having expressed a desire to inspect the colours of the 24th Regiment, which were rescued from the hands of the Zulus at the expense of the lives of two ensigns, a party of eight officers and men of the regiment, including the two officers in charge of the colours, visited Osborne on the 28th July, bearing with them the standards which have passed through such stirring scenes. Her Majesty received the party in person. The Queen briefly spoke, to the officers in charge, of the bravery of the regiment and the circumstances attending the terrible disaster of Isandlana. The escort left Osborne about 2 o'clock, one of the standards being then decorated with a floral wreath.

THE result of the inquiry caused by the objection to the Derby winner was that the Stewards came to the decision that the chesnut colt, Bend Or, which came in first for the Derby of 1880, is by Doncaster—Rouge-Rose, and therefore the objection lodged by Messrs. Blanton and Brewer was overruled.

THE Select Committee on the Tay Bridge Bill have concluded their inquiry. They decided that it was expedient to rebuild the bridge, that the proposed site was the most suitable that could be selected, and that the bridge would in no way interfere with the navigation of the river. On the most important point submitted to them—the safety of the public—the Committee felt that they were not justified in giving their sanction to the scheme of reconstruction proposed in the bill before them. The bill is therefore lost for the present session.

THE *Athenæum* says that the publication of the revised version of the New Testament will not take place until the spring of 1881, when the Greek texts, which are being prepared for the Universities by Archdeacon Palmer and Prebendary Scrivener, will no doubt be completed. The editorial work, as regards the revised English version, has been entrusted by the Universities to the Rev. J. Troutbeck, the secretary of the New Testament Company.

WE alluded last week to a rumour that there had been some under hand proceedings in connection with the shooting and scoring at Wimbledon. We are now informed that Sergt. Marshman—a marker who is implicated in certain revelations—is to be tried by court-martial. There has been for a long time misgiving about the trustworthiness of the signalling from the butts. The soldiers employed were "got at," it was thought, and the very complete measures taken to prevent the possible knowledge by the markers of the individual firing was believed to be defeated. All sorts of rumours were about the camp, and have, since the recent discovery, been no doubt enlarged upon, until every bad shot fancies that he might have made a winning score but for some rascality. However, the committee have had distinct evidence supplied them by Mr. Runtz and Mr. Sage, to whom the thanks of all Volunteers are due, that it was possible for Runtz, who shot wide purposely, to get, notwithstanding, the very remarkable score of forty six for the Olympic prize, no other competitor getting more than forty. The committee were at first disposed to disbelieve the whole thing, but the warning was so precise and the result in the presence of numbers of witnesses so remarkable, that there was no other course than to investigate the circumstances completely. It now appears possible that some supposed gallant Volunteer who has received his 50*l.* prize from the hand of the Princess of Wales owes it, not to good shooting, but to a paltry bribe paid to the markers—and a very small "tip" is said to be sufficient to ensure success. If the committee does not once for all stamp this thing out there will be an end to the glory of the Wimbledon camp.

THE ball given by Sir Albert Sassoon to the Prince of Wales was one of the events of the London Season. "Atlas," in the *World*, writes of it:—The week opened with Sir Albert Sassoon's ball to the Prince of Wales, and I have rarely seen any occasion on which excessive *luxe* was more judiciously toned down by calling in the assistance of artistic taste. The house is only just completed, and forms the corner of Kensington Gore. The architectural design specially lends itself for the purposes of 'receiving.' The staircase is pine, and actually seemed as though it were made to show off the splendid grove of palm-trees with which it was adorned. The bay-windows afforded space for crannies and corners which were utilised with much success. But the triumph, I suppose, must be taken to have been the little rose boudoir. This charming nook, just large enough to hold two couples, was lighted with a dim religious light, it was supported by columns of roses, while a barrier of the queen of flowers was erected so as to secure the privacy of this perfect retreat. The Prince of Wales was present, and seen to advantage. It was emphatically a 'Prince's ball.' All the 'professional beauties' were there, but no marked preference was extended to one over the other. I am not surprised; for these ladies are the pick of London, as regards looks, and are genial and pleasant members of society. The supper was served in a room upon which, very evidently, much care and taste had been expended. The carved-oak panels and the hanging of costly tapestry were very handsome in themselves, and are all very well in an old family country seat; but in a modern London house, and in low rooms, they are utterly incongruous. It must be admitted that, picturesque as was the *coup d'œil* of the supper-room, it was gloomy, and it was very hot.

MOST people know the story of the mob of Irish rebels who made diligent search for the notes issued by a certain unpopular Orange banker, and solemnly burned the securities *coram publico*, with the avowed intent of "ruining the blagyard's business entirely." The banker, it may be assumed, was less ruined than refreshed by this wholesale extinction of his promises to pay. Almost as logical a mode of injuring the Saxon has been suggested by an angry "Dublin Merchant of Forty-five Years' Standing," who writes to a contemporary to complain that on arriving in London, and dining at the restaurant of the St. Pancras terminus, neither the young ladies behind the bar nor the station-master himself would have anything to do with a note for £3 of the Bank of Ireland which be proffered for change. The angry merchant thinks this a poor compliment to Ireland, and announces his retaliatory determination, when he gets home, sternly to refuse any payments tendered to him in notes of the Bank of England. He also recommends every man, woman, and child in Ireland to do likewise.

MR. GLADSTONE in taxing beer is following a precedent sanctioned not only by the Restoration Parliament of 1660, but by what some good Liberals will consider the much more respectable authority of a Parliament of the Commonwealth. The 19th chapter of the Statute of 1656, after reciting that "the Lord Protector and the Parliament taking into consideration the engagements which at present lie upon the receipts of Excise and New Impost, and finding the Imposition of the Excise to be the most easy and indifferent Levy that can be laid upon the people," enacts (among other taxes): "For every Barrel of Beer or Ale above Six shillings the Barrel brewed by the Common Brewer, or by any other person or persons who shall sell or tap out Beer or Ale publiquely or privately to be paid by the said Brewer, or such other person or persons respectively, Two shillings six pence, and so proportionably for a greater or less quantity, From and after the 24 of June 1657."

AN unfavourable harvest is anticipated in England on account of the extremely wet weather. The *Pall Mall Gazette* wrote at the end of July:—Already reports are coming in of extensive blight in wheat from almost all parts of the country; and we shall hear more of it as the whitening of the crop causes the deficiency to be more obvious to the casual observer. Blight, however, and other diseases are not the only evil results of the unseasonable summer. The best of the crops had been more or less laid by the storm of a fortnight ago, and now the comparatively few stout pieces of corn that were standing must pretty certainly have been beaten down. Barley, which was the crop of the season, will especially suffer, and farmers are likely to have only too abundant opportunities of testing the effect of the repeal of the malt-tax upon the sale of thin and discoloured grain.

THE war between Chili and Peru, the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, seems to be approaching a point at which intervention will be thought by a good many people to be almost an absolute necessity. Arica has fallen, and Lima, according to latest advices, is to be bombarded. The fall of Arica was, in all probability, a foregone conclusion after Tacna had been captured, and the Chilian General, to do him justice, seems to have been in every way anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. In reply to his summons, however, the Peruvian commanders declared their resolve to hold the place as long as they had a cartridge left, relying, as it would seem, on the preparations they had made for meeting an attack in front. But their generalship was by no means equal to their valour. The Chilian forces, by means of a well-executed night march, took the Peruvian forts in the rear, bayoneting every man they found in them. Where a stand could be made the Peruvians fought gallantly, the action at sea being marked by one of those incidents which strike the lovers of the picturesque in war. The commander of the ironclad Manco Capac, seeing the forts above him in the hands of the enemy, sunk his ship, surrendering himself prisoner to the captain of the Itata. The whole affair occupied only three hours, and at its conclusion the Chilian soldiers were let loose in the city, the non-combatant population of which had luckily taken refuge on board the foreign men-of-war in the port. By this affair, which occurred on the 7th of June, the southern army of Peru was practically annihilated, leaving only the northern army and the troops about Lima to carry on the struggle. The determination of the Peruvians to resist would seem, however, to be undiminished. In reply to the announced determination of the Chilian admiral to bombard Lima, President Pierola has decreed that all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty are to take part in the defence of the city, while the archbishop has placed the Church treasures at the disposal of the Government. In the face of a situation so desperate the loss of a Chilian transport through the explosion of a torpedo can hardly be regarded as giving the Peruvians a right to lay claim to counter successes. It is time they should be persuaded to recognise the inevitable.

ONE of the London Society papers states:—The Russian Intelligence Department is busily engaged in drawing up a scheme of defence for the exposed and almost defenceless province of the Amoor. Russia is determined not to hand over Kuldja, and although Kaufmann may be expected to give a very good account of himself in the event of a Chinese invasion of that province, still he will be unable to accord any assistance to the Russians further east of Lake Zaisan. St. Petersburg politicians believe that China will make a rush for Vladivostock, and if that place capitulate, which they think it will, the Chinese will be able to do what they like with the Pacific seaboard.

MR. TREVELYAN gave notice that he would ask the Secretary for War whether it is the case that an honorary coloneley, of the annual value of £1,350, has been conferred upon Lieutenant-General the Honourable James W. B. Macdonald, C. B. Whether it is the case that that officer has never done military duty as a general, but has for many years held the office of private secretary to the Field Marshal Commanding in-Chief. Whether this appointment to an honorary coloneley was in accordance with the custom or rules under which honorary coloneleies have been awarded. And whether he, having expressed his intention to abolish the system and substitute for it pay and pensions for general officers analogous to those of admirals, will take steps as soon as possible to carry out his intention in order to prevent such applications in future.

MR. MACKONOCHIE has addressed a letter to the Bishop of London explaining his appeal to the House of Lords against the decree of the Court of Appeal reversing the judgment of the Court Queen's Bench in the case of "Mackonochie v. Martin." Mr. Mackonochie says that when Mr. Martin declined to lend his name to enforce by any further steps the sentence of suspension in the old suit, and the Church Association had announced the withdrawal of that suit itself, and, further, had declined to appeal from Lord Penzance's refusal to pass sentence in the new suit, and the question thus became only of costs, he thought that an opportunity had occurred by withdrawing the appeal, to put an end to a painful litigation. "Now, however," Mr. Mackonochie continues, "that your Lordship has been advised that it is your duty, as a mere ministerial matter (of which I do not complain) to direct your registrar to publish the sequestration of the income of my benefice for three years, and that the Church Association is insisting upon the costs from me for the whole expenses of the long protracted suit, I am advised that unless I continue the appeal I shall be practically admitting the validity of the suspension by Lord Penzance I am, therefore, reluctantly obliged to let the appeal go on to its conclusion."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Tanjore (s), from Calcutta; Hazara (s) and I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee; Zambesi (s), Venice; Inch Keith, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Coconada (s) and Chinsura (s), to Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Overture	Geisterkönig	Adam.
The Anchor's weigh'd		Braham.
Waltz	Am Schoenen Rhein	Keler Bela.
Potpourie	Madam Angot	Lecocq.
Quadrille	Noblesse	Leitner.
Nancy Lee		Adams.
Waltz	Wiener Gschichten	Ziehrer.
Aria	Traviata	Verdi.
Galop	Zuindnadel	Wegscheider.

FAIR.—The annual Cocoanut fair will take place to-morrow (Thursday) on the Esplanade.

TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 15th instant, was 58 inches and 45 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 39 ft. 65 in.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th inst., was 52 feet and 7 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet and 1-tenth. The total rainfall up to date was 43 inches; in the corresponding week last year it was 57 inches 99 cents.

A VERY MODEST REQUEST.—The case of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank against Mowjee Meghjee was called on before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court yesterday, when Mr. Starling, for the Bank, stated that, as the defendant had filed a written statement, the case might be transferred to the long-causes list. The question in the case was the usual question of identity. The defendant was asked if he had any objection to the case going into the long-causes list and coming on for hearing in its turn; and in reply he said that, as he had been in indifferent health for some time past, he wished very much to go to his native country for a change of air and scene, and asked that in order to enable him to do so the case should be postponed for a year. The counsel for the Bank, who seemed to think that the man might as reasonably have asked for a postponement till Doomsday, objected to the length of time, but was willing to allow three months. This period did not suit the defendant, who believed that his constitution was shattered down, and that he required longer time to recruit his strength; and he asked that the case should be proceeded with at once or postponed for a year. He was finally sent away with the intimation that it was transferred to the long-causes list and would come on in a short time.

GAMBLERS.—Waljee Bhimjee and eight others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ralph, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Bhooleshwar. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BROACH.—The two men, one of whom was a Hindu *fakir*, who were charged with the murder of a Parsee grocer, named Kerbadjee, at Broach, were acquitted the other day by Judge Tagore, the charge not having been brought home to them.

A TERRIBLE ANIMAL.—*Naahr* is the name given to a brute which, we are told, is very scarce, but which like the tiger is fond of attacking human beings. A pair of these animals, according to a vernacular paper, recently appeared in a village in the Edar State, and by their ravages, created great panic among the inhabitants. The pair are credited with having killed no less than sixty human beings within the last six months. One of the brutes is reported to have been killed recently, but the paper says the other is still at large.

A DISHONEST TRAM-CONDUCTOR.—Sittaram Babajee, a tram-conductor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of defrauding the Tramway Company by issuing two tickets non-consecutive in number, or ticket other than the tickets provided by the Company for the journey in contravention of section 24 of the Tramway Act I. of 1874. He was fined Rs. 20.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday last Rowjee Babajee, a labourer employed at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Iron Works, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, got his right leg fractured by a heavy weight having accidentally fallen upon him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.—Abdool Shaik Nubie, a horse-breaker, while riding a restive horse belonging to Abdul Rujuf's stables on the same day the horse shied and fell with its rider, causing serious injury to Abdool's right leg, who is at present under medical treatment at the J. J. Hospital.—Jyna, a Mahomedan mendicant woman, accidentally fell from the verandah of a shop at 2nd Don Tar Street on Monday evening last and sustained serious injuries to her head and thighs. She was [illegible] removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Cassum Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a box containing sundry articles of cutlery, valued at Rs. 60, the property of Eusoof Abdoola. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was further convicted by the same magistrate of criminal breach of trust in respect of two silk *sarees*, valued at Rs. 16, belonging to Valjee Calla, and was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Two other reputed thieves, named Ismail Cassim and Hassan Oomer, were also yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the former of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 2, and the other of stealing a quantity of rice, valued at Re. 1, belonging respectively to Ayodheen Rajbhoy and Dewsey Bhimjee. They were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITIES.—It is said that on the 4th instant a dacoity took place at Bhimthurry, in the Poona Zilla, when the house of a goldsmith, named Gunputee, was attacked. The dacoits numbered about twenty-five, and were, as usual in such cases, armed with guns, swords, batons, and torches. We are glad to hear, however, that through the exertions of Mr. Prescott, our District Superintendent of Police, seven of these dacoits were captured, and a portion of the booty recovered.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA WATER SUPPLY.—The *Deccan Herald* is glad to hear that Government have it in contemplation to appoint a special committee for the consideration and renewal of the existing water rates. When the Kurruckwasla water project was completed it was fully expected that a change for the better in Poona would be noticed, and although there has been a change, and a very great change, our anticipations on this score have not been fully realized. The present charge *id est*, six annas for 1,000 gallons, is reasonable, but if it were still lower, Government will and must profit by the reduction. The majority of the gardens in camp are at present neglected owing to the utter inability of landlords and tenants paying so high a rate as 6 annas for 1 000 gallons. The completion of the Kurruckwasla water scheme is decidedly a great boon—a great blessing—to the residents in camp, and the poorer classes more especially feel the obligation they are under.

HANDSOME DONATION TO THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

THE following letter was addressed to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor yesterday:—

Bombay, 17th August, 1880.

G. H. R. HART, Esq., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you that we shall be happy to give Rs. 5,000 as our contribution towards the fund to be raised for the relief of the families of the European and Native soldiers who have fallen in the Afghan war, and shall thank you to communicate this to His Excellency the Governor as President of the meeting to be held this evening.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

B. & A. HORMARJEE.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—Aug. 17.

(Before Mr. HART and Mr. SPENCER.)

A RULE DISCHARGED.

MEGHJEE BHIMSEE VS. GOSSAVI RAWAGUR COOVERGUR.

THIS suit was tried before Mr. Spencer on the 12th July last. It is an action to recover the sum of Rs. 350, being freight paid in advance on a cargo to be shipped in the vessel Gunga Kulianpursad, which was chartered to proceed on a voyage from Bombay to Calicut and from Calicut to Bombay. On the passage from Bombay to Calicut the vessel was wrecked, and plaintiff brought the above action to recover the amount of freight paid. The learned judge gave a verdict for the defendant in the suit. On the application of Mr. Sergeant Atkinson for plaintiffs, a rule *nisi* was granted on 3rd inst., that unless good and sufficient cause to the contrary be shown by the defendants to the contrary, a verdict should be returned for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, or that a new trial be heard on the following grounds:—1. That the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. 2. That the learned judge was in error in holding that the case was governed by Dr. Silvala vs. Kendal, and that the money being payment of freight could not be recovered back. 3. That the learned judge ought to have decided that, as the ship was totally lost before she arrived at Calicut (the port of intended shipment of the cargo, for the carriage of which freight was made payable) there was a total failure of consideration, and under section 65 of Act 4 of 1872 of the Indian Contract Act it was recoverable. Mr. Sergeant Atkinson appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. H. W. Payne, for defendants.

The case was argued at considerable length by counsel on both sides, and ultimately the Court dismissed the rule for a new trial with costs. Costs certified.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PORTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Strange doubts have been raised of late about the Porte's title of Caliph by a few retired Civil Servants and by the editor of the *Aligurh Institute Gazette*, and they persuade the Government to think that the Indian Mahomedans object on religious grounds to the *new* assumption of the title, as they put it, while it seems to have been held by the Sultans centuries ago. As loyalty consists in warning our rulers against the danger they are tempting, let us examine if these men are right. In the first place, so far from the title being a new assumption by the present or late Sultan of Turkey, it dates from the year A. D. 1517, and has since been accepted and adopted by all the orthodox Mussulmans from China to Algiers, and from Siberia to the isles of Sumatra and Java and to the British colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The title is not new. In Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, written about seventeen years ago, the Sultan is distinctly entitled Caliph. We have always heard and read of him as such. At the time of the conquest of Egypt by the Turks, a formal renunciation was made of the Khilafat by the House of Abbas in favour of the Ottoman Sultans. In the title page of a book, printed at Stamboul in 1742 and called the Farhang-i-Shu'uri, the Sultan of that date is styled "the radiance-imparter to the crown of Khilafat." The use of the title is, therefore, ancient.

It would be too late now, after 363 years of possession, for any one to question the right; and it appears as much an intrusion for a Christian to meddle with a Mahomedan question of this kind, as it would be for a Protestant to decide on the right of the Pope to his title, while the Romanists assert it and uphold it.

In a petition to Her Majesty from the Mussulmans of Bombay, it is stated that the sovereign of the Turks is looked upon by the vast majority of her Mahomedan subjects as the vice-gerent of the Prophet, and the recognized religious head of forty millions of her subjects.

Sir Stainford Raffles has recorded that he found the Malays of Java and Sumatra publicly acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as their Caliph. Again, within the last few years the Mahomedan British subjects, residing at the Cape of Good Hope, asked the Sultan, as Caliph, to send a competent professor of the Canon Law of Islam to guide them in civil questions; and their request was complied with.

The Amirs of Bokhara and Khiva, at the accession of each new Sultan, despatch special embassies with offerings to their acknowledged spiritual head.

It is well known that the ruler of far distant Kashgar, Yakub Khan, took the title of Amir when it was conferred upon him by the Sultan as Caliph. He even struck money at Kashgar in the name of Sultan Abdul Aziz without any mention soever of himself.

These few facts clearly show how widely the title is acknowledged.

After the massacre of the Abbas family at Bagdad, by Halagu, the grandson of Jengiz Khan, in A. D. 1258, a man calling himself a survivor and attended by a certain number of witnesses, came to the Court of Bibars, the Mamluk Sultan of Egypt and Syria, asserting his claim to the Khilafat. The Sultan, who could have easily put them all to death, as impostors, referred the matter to a council of his legal advisers. They admitted the claim, as did also the Sultan. He was, however, killed by the Tatars, but soon after that another survivor was found, and was acknowledged Caliph. From this second survivor descended the fifteen other Caliphs of the Abbasi dynasty of Egypt. When in A.D. 1517, Sultan Selim I. annexed Syria and Egypt to the Ottoman Empire, the Caliph of the time resigned his office in favour of the Sultan. This was at once recognized by the Sheriff of Mecca, a prince of the tribe of Quraysh. From that time to this day the Sultan-Caliph has always been elected out of the imperial family and proclaimed in due form.

Now all these facts point to one conclusion—and it is, that not only the majority of the Indian Mahomedans, but almost all the Mahomedans in the world, look upon the Sultan as their Caliph, and hence always pray for the spread and prosperity of his dominions. Let not our Government, therefore, rush inadvertently into such a war, as will alienate, for ever, the minds of a very large number of her Indian subjects. Lord Beaconsfield, probably, thought of this, among other weighty questions, when he refused to join the Powers to coerce the Porte for Greece, when he was urged to do so by France. Truly, many of those, who have received English education, will not agree to call the Sultan their Caliph; but this does not signify anything, for they are very few, and they cannot sway the minds of the people at large. The majority do regard him their Caliph, and this is enough. Comparatively speaking, the Mahomedans have not received any amount of English education. The efforts of our Government for the cause have been made in vain; and this is indeed a very sorrowful case. Among them, there are several, who call even Stamboul a holy city. Englishmen cannot come to know the feelings of the masses; for they mingle only with a few educated persons, and hasten to regard their opinion as the opinion of all. However, now I have tried my best to prove that this is not the case.

I now translate a few passages, which appeared in some native Mahomedan newspapers, as well as I can, in justification of what I have said.

The *Jareeda-i-Rozgar*, in answer to the attacks of the *Statesman*, says:—

"Though it is quite possible all the Powers combined will overcome the Turks, but in that case it is expected there will be a still more powerful combination of all the Mahomedans in the world. The *Paik-i-Islam* is published, so that its editor may answer the attacks of those writers who like to see the Ottoman Empire dismembered, and who, on that account, write against it; and, moreover, that he may always report the true state of affairs, and renew the religious connection existing between the Sultan and the Indian Mahomedans. We clearly tell you that all the Mussulmans in the world are willing to sacrifice their lives for the Ottoman Empire. Although the said connection may not be apparent, it is not a whit less for it. Do not think, Mr. Editor, this is Spain which the Muslims have lost. Spain had not our holy cities in possession. The Turks are the protectors of those shrines, where every Mussulman does rub his head of devotion. Do you not remember the crusades, in which were raised mountains of Christian bones. The Paik-i-Islam was first issued in May only. Why! We showed sympathy for the Turkish cause before it came into existence. Even now every true Muslim thinks it a perpetual blessing to sacrifice his life and property for that Mahomedan State."

In the above translation, a few sentences are omitted, for they will neither add any force by their insertion, nor lessen any by their omission; but will only make the letter unnecessarily lengthy.

The *Cassid* No 26, Vol. 7, says:—

"It is not wonderful that the *Paik-i-Islam* desired the Mahomedans to look upon the Sultan as their Caliph. All of them have regarded him and now do regard him as such; and hence it was that they helped him in the late Turko-Russian war. Whatever appears in the *Standard* about that newspaper is quite unfounded."

The *Munshoor-i-Muhummedi* quotes the following from a Turkish newspaper, in its issue No. 24, Vol 9:—

"If you all combine and flock to one standard, looking upon one only as your head, you will not number less than 200 millions of men, and you shall establish such a powerful State, as shall have no rival."

I can add a few more extracts if I wait till other newspapers from upper India may come in, but I fear I shall be too late.

In conclusion, I ask my readers to pardon my faults, which I may have unwittingly committed (this being the first time I write to a journal), and believe that I am actuated by very loyal feelings to warn our rulers than they may not be off their guard.

I am a very loyal subject of Her Majesty.

AHMED BIN SHAIKH IMAM.

Bombay, Aug. 16

"IN THE GLOAMING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The other night as I and my three friends, Messrs. Brown, Jones, and Robinson, were returning home from a *burra khana*, at which we had heard the song that forms the heading of this letter (and which seems to be all the rage just now) sung, a pretty lively discussion arose amongst us, as to what on earth was the meaning of the song. The words seem to imply that some full-blown idiot, who had been spooning with a young lady, suddenly bolts without giving her warning, and then writes to ask if she will continue to think of him and love him as she was won't to do; desires her not to think bitterly of him for leaving her lonely and setting her free; remarks that his heart is crush'd with longing; adds that what had been could never be, and, finally, winds up with "It was best to leave you thus, dear. Best for you and best for me." Now, Sir, this last line was what puzzled my friends. "*How*," said they, "did he leave her, and *why* was it best to leave her thus?" And after some considerable "argifying" the only conclusion they could arrive at was, that the composer must have been hung before he could finish the song; and they agreed that each one of them should add a verse to it according to his opinion as to how it ought to end, I being the umpire. Accordingly, on arrival at our chummery the three of them sat down with pens, ink and paper before them, and pegs beside them for inspiration. After about a quarter of an hour's deep thinking, Brown (who is of a mercenary disposition) produced the following:—

"In the Gloaming, oh my darling, I did leave you lone and sad
'Cause I found I'd been mistaken in supposing coin you had:
And your hair was like to carrots, and a squint was in your e'e;
Therefore, it was best to part, dear; best for me if not for thee."

Jones (who is rather a suspicious cuss) then read out *his* production, which was as follows:—

"In the Gloaming, oh my darling, it was sad to leave you so,
But I had a sort of feeling that 'twas best for me to go;
For I took your ma's desert spoons, and the ones you use at tea,
Yes, I felt 'twas best to bolt, love, best for you and best for me."

We had to wait a little for Robinson, but he at last handed up the following production: (Robinson, I may here remark, is rather weak-minded, and is not blest with a robust constitution),

"In the Gloaming, oh my darling, I skedaddled off, because
You informed me very plainly, what a Nincompoop I was:
And my ears you crushed with boxing, what had been again might be,
So I thought it best to leave you, best, at any rate, for *me*."

Well, on reading the above attempts, and after due deliberation, the only judgment I could pass was, that though each of my friends individually might be a "derned fool," he was certainly not a "poick," and as they didn't consider *that* satisfactory, it was at length agreed that I should write to you, as perhaps some of your numerous readers might be able to suggest something; as I have already mentioned, what we want to come at is: *how* the aforesaid full-blown idiot left her, and *why* it was best to leave her thus?

I feel I owe you an apology, Sir, for troubling you on such a trivial matter, but really I do wish that people who go about writing songs, wouldn't jumble up a lot of senseless words together and then have them set to a taking air, to the utter confusion of honest folk. Each time I hear the song in question I feel considerably more than "In the Gloaming" as to its meaning; in fact, I may say, I am altogether

IN THE DARK.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE C. D. ACT.

THE unanimity with which the journals of the local vernacular press combine to oppose the introduction of this obnoxious Act is remarkable, and the feelings with which they report the decision of the Corporation on the grant asked by Government approach almost to exultation. The *Rast Goftar* begins a powerful article approving of the Corporation's decision with the words "victory of public opinion" as over the blind persistency of Government. The paper characterises the Act as a most oppressive measure, introduced at the instance of a few interested physicians, in utter disregard of public opinion and popular morality. It applauds the public spirit of the leaders of the debate who unswervingly opposed the measure in the very teeth of Government; and in noticing the candour of the Government members of the Corporation who went against the proposition, instances their independence as a quality which native members of the Corporation, who are directly or indirectly connected with Government, lack in almost all instances where the opinion of the authorities clashes with the weightier opinion of the people.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* celebrates the Corporation's decision with the title of "a grand victory in the cause of morality." If in the face of this decision, Government should persist in divesting part of its annual police grant for the working of the Act, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* says it would be a most high-handed proceeding. He welcomes the decision as a proof of a better and more elevated tone beginning to prevail in the Corporation.

Even our usually slow-going friend the *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* commends the public spirit of Rao Sahib Mandlik and others in opposing the attempt to commit the Corporation to an Act of very doubtful and partial utility.

The *Bombay Samachar* has steadily opposed the measure in a series of able articles.

MADRAS.

MEDICAL MEN FOR THE FRONTIER.—We (*Madras Times*) learn that under instructions from the Surgeon-General, I.M.D., Surgeon F. C. Reeves, of the General Hospital, is to proceed to Afghanistan for field service. Apothecaries O'Keeffe, Carrapiett, and Phillips are also to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Frontier.

WEDDING AT OOTY.—The Ooty paper gives the following particulars connected with the marriage of Miss Carmichael to Mr. Willoughby Dumergue, C. S. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by His Grace the Duke, who, when the cheering was subsiding, gave one cheer more for the bridesmaids. The presents were very numerous, and most of them very costly. The centre of attraction was a pendant of diamonds, the gift of the Duke of Buckingham, by whom, we believe, it was designed, a massive gold chain went with the pendant, which was brilliant with the lustre of the stones, and elegant in design. A handsome gold bracelet was the Lady Mary's gift; the Ladies Anne and Caroline gave a very handsome travelling bag. The table on which the presents were laid looked like a well filled stall at a Fancy Bazaar—bracelets, necklets, rings, fans, salt-cellars and clocks formed the chief of the very tempting array. Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Dumergue left for Coonoor at 6 p. m., under a shower of satin slippers and rice. Our lady readers will like to hear that the dresses of the chief personages of this entertainment were very rich and very becoming; the bride's dress, presented by Mrs. Carmichael, was of white satin, trimmed with orange blossoms and Honiton lace, the veil of the same lace, presented by Miss Kate Carmichael, was fastened with the before-named pendant, which has been so constructed that it can be placed in the hair. The bridesmaids were the two Misses Carmichael, Miss Tarant, Miss Taylor, and Miss Seward. Their dresses, the gift of the bride, were cream damassee, Cashmere and silk trimmed with yellow lace, the hats cream plush, with ostrich feathers and damask roses, each young lady carried a miniature muff made of the same material as the dress and trimmed to match, and each bridesmaid wore a necklet of silver coins, presented by the bridegroom. Mrs. Carmichael's dress was the new shade of heliotrope material, Irish poplin trimmed with Irish point. The Lady Mary wore a becoming dress of prune velvet, and the light-blue velvet dresses of the Ladies Anne and Caroline Grenville were very elegant, and called forth many comments of admiration. Their hats of the same color and material as the dresses were relieved with pale pink roses, muffs to match. Besides these there were several very handsome and pretty costumes.

THE MAITLAND—BERESFORD CASE.

THE following is the judgment, in a slightly abridged form, which was delivered in the above case on Wednesday last:—

From the correspondence between the parties of the 27th October it will be seen that the plaintiff, in his letter writtten the day after the alleged occurrence, speaks only of two statements having been made by the defendant—*viz.* first, in regard to the plaintiff being "warned off" the turf at Bangalore; secondly, in regard to his having been turned out of a club for cheating at cards in China. On the matter being subsequently placed by the parties in the hands of solicitors at Calcutta, certain correspondence was exchanged between them, and in answer to a letter from the [illegible] defendant's solicitors, the plaintiff's solicitors, in their letter No. 12856, of 23rd December, 1879 made the following additions:—"Lord William Beresford, in the first place, threatened Mr. Maitland that he would have him warned off the race-course at Meerut as he had been warned off at Bangalore; and subsequently at a later period of the evening charged Mr. Maitland, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, with being a card-sharper and with having been turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards, and called him a blackleg, a swindler, and a dishonest man." Before instituting the present suit, the plaintiff brought an action in the Calcutta High Court against the defendant, by which he claimed Rs. 50,000 as damages, on the allegation that the defendant falsely and maliciously said to several gentlemen who were present that Maitland was a blackleg, a swindler, a dishonest man, a card-sharper, and had been turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards. From the above it will be observed that the plaintiff went on mending his pace step by step; that the affair had at first a different aspect from that which it assumed subsequently when placed in the hands of legal advisers. These contradictions are in themselves so manifest that I need not make any remarks on them. The following witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff:—Plaintiff himself, Captain Horace Hayes, Dr. Thorburn, and Mr. O. Thomas. Plaintiff states, "What Lord William Beresford said about me after the lotteries I heard from Surgeon-Major Thorburn and Captain Hayes. I am sure those were the two gentlemen who told me, as nearly as I can recollect, that Lord Beresford charged me publicly and at the lottery-room after it was over that I had been kicked out of a club in China for cheating at cards, and that he had used much abusive language in connection with me, such as cheat, blackguard, card-sharper." Captain Hayes states, "After the lotteries were over, defendant said to me, 'I wonder at your knowing that fellow Maitland. He is a card-sharper and general blackguard. You know he was turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards.' I replied, I know nothing of the sort. He (defendant) continued, 'I accused him of this at Umballa, and he went almost on his knees and begged me to spare him. I let him off that time, but I will have him hunted off the turf this time. I can prove that he was caught cheating at cards in China.'" Dr. Thorburn states, "Lord William Beresford said Mr. Maitland had been kicked out of China for swinding at cards; he also called Mr. Maitland a card-sharper and blackleg, Mr. Maitland was not present when these terms were used." Mr. O. Thomas deposes, "Lord William Beresford did say that Mr. Maitland was turned out of the Hongkong Club for cheating at cards. I also heard Lord William Beresford say what plaintiff has alleged, but can't say whom he was addressing. I do not remember if the words general blackguard and sharper were used, but I heard him say 'I can prove what I have stated about the Hongkong case.' Neither the words 'cheating at cards' nor 'blackguard' were used by the defendant publicly." Now the plaintiff's letter, written on the morning of the next day, complained only of the statement by the defendant that plaintiff was detected *cheating at cards in China*. In order to make the case more strong his solicitors at Calcutta introduced in the plaint filed in the High Court some more words without the plaintiff's knowledge as stated by the plaintiff himself in his deposition, and the complaint was still more exaggerated in the plaint filed in this court. There being such material discrepancies in the respective plaints, and contradictions in the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, I conclude that after the lotteries were over, and while the defendant was sitting and talking with a few of his friends, he did not say anything more than that Maitland had been turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards, and so much is admitted by the defendant. This view is supported by the evidence of Mr. Holmes and Lieutenant Hopkins, who state that the defendant did not say anything more than that plaintiff had been turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards. From the defendant's own evidence on oath and that of Mr. Cullen, it appears that in the race meeting at Umballa in 1876 or 1877, the defendant charged the plaintiff to his face with having been turned out of a China club for cheating at cards, when he almost went on his knees to beg him not to mention the matter. Plaintiff himself in his deposition, also states that defendant attacked him in a very violent manner and used informal language at Umballa. None of the witnesses state that in referring to the China affair in the lottery-room at Meerut the defendant maliciously spoke the words to satisfy any grudge against the plaintiff, or that the defendant voluntarily used words. On the contrary, it is stated by the witnesses, Lieutenant Hopkins, Mr. Holmes, and defendant (who was examined as a witness) that it was in reply to an inquiry made by Captain Horace Hayes that defendant referred to the China affair. This fact is indirectly acknowledged by Captain Hayes himself, who says, "Defendant said to me," &c. The charge of malice, irrespective of the law which is in the defendant's favour, falls to the ground on this simple consideration, that the mention by the defendant of the plaintiff's conduct was confined to the place and time where and when Captain Hayes alone was making the inquiry, and the defendant's not repeating the same at any other place or to any other person. It is stated by all the witnesses that the lotteries were over, and there were present the defendant, Captain Horace Hayes, Lieutenant H. C. Hopkins, Dr. Thorburn, stewards; Mr. W. Holmes, handicapper; Mr. C. Thomas, honorary secretary; as also Mr. Bertie Short and Lieutenant Boyd, who all, being connected with the races, were on intimate terms with each other, and a confidential relation existed amongst them. The evidence of Mr. Thomas, plaintiff's witness, Mr. Holmes, Lord William Beresford, and Lieutenant Hopkins proves that the conversation was private, amongst select friends, who were drinking pegs and smoking; and that it was in reply to Captain Hayes's inquiry that the defendant referred to the China affair. Captain Hayes was admittedly one of the stewards, and therefore had a right to make the inquiry from the defendant as he did; the defendant being a steward was as bound to give him the answer as he to inquire; they both talked privately and confidentially on the strength of the confidential relation existing between them and on a privileged occasion. The law, therefore, fully protects the defendants against the action taken by the plaintiff. The defendant once before referred to the China business at Umballa, and the plaintiff, instead of taking any step to refute the same, begged the defendant to spare him. From the evidence, it appears that plaintiff's connection with the China affair was generally talked of. The conduct, then, of the plaintiff himself at Umballa, in entreating the defendant not to be hard upon him and to spare him, led the defendant to believe in the correctness of the statement made by him as to plaintiff's having been turned out of the Hongkong Club for cheating at cards; and the defendant cannot therefore be said to have made the statement knowing the same to be false. Consequently it cannot be considered malicious. I have now to see what substantive material or temporal injury was done to the plaintiff through the defendant's alleged conduct. In para. 2 of his plaint, the plaintiff says, "In consequence of the same false and malicious words so spoken by the defendant, the plaintiff's character has been brought into great disrepute and *divers persons with whom he was on visiting terms, and amongst others Captain Hayes, of Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment, have refused to speak to him unless he clears his character from the said charge.* In this case I do not understand how the plaintiff has suffered in his reputation, since he has not been deserted by any of his friends. He has not shown that he was not received at any subsequent race meeting, or that he was repudiated by the society in which he usually moved in consequence of the so-called slander. Captain Hayes, whose friendship the defendant asserts himself to have lost, does not say that he cut plaintiff on account of the statement made by the defendant. Plaintiff has further failed to prove what substantial benefit he used to derive from his friends which, on account of the defendant's accusation, he has lost. As to the Bangalore affair, it appears that the plaintiff was charged with having bribed a jockey, and the result was that the plaintiff was suspended by the Calcutta turf authorities from racing for a certain term; but seeing that the plaintiff was afterwards received by the defendant himself and other friends on the same footing as before, and was allowed to join in Meerut races, it shows that his character was considered by the defendant and other gentlemen to be free of the said charge, or to have recovered therefrom. This affair, therefore, does not in any way affect the plaintiff's *status*. To prove the truth of the China transaction, defendant has examined one Mr. Lepper. He had no connection with the Hongkong Club, and is not an eye-witness to what is alleged to have taken place; what he deposes is altogether based on hearsay reports. Such evidence is quite insufficient to establish the truth of the aspersion, and I am unable to hold that the plaintiff was guilty of *cheating at cards in China*. Having considered the *pros* and *cons* of the case I am of opinion—(*a*) that the only words used by the defendant were, "he was turned out of a club in China for cheating at cards: I accused him of this at Umballa and he all but cried and begged me to spare him;" (*b*) that the words so used were not used voluntarily and publicly, but privately upon a privileged occasion and in answer to a question put by a friend, for which defendant is fully protected against any action for damages; (*c*) that malice is not proved; (*d*) that plaintiff has sustained no loss or injury so as to entitle him to damage; and (*e*) that plaintiff's character comes out free of the charge of cheating at cards in China. With regard to the 2nd or 3rd issue, the issues have been disposed of by the finding on the 1st issue. As regards costs, I think, with reference to the special circumstances of the case, each party should bear his own costs. I consider that plaintiff was justified in suing to clear his character, although he may not have proved the particular wrong set out in his bill of plaint or shown himself entitled to the damages claimed. Suit dismissed; each party will bear his own costs. S. BUKTAWAR SINGH, Subordinate Judge.—*Pioneer.*

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN MANILA.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

MANILA, July 20.

To the annals of this fair city of the East may be added one more memorable day, the 18th July, 1880. This was indeed a *dias tristo*. About twenty minutes to one o'clock p. m. an earthquake of extreme severity occurred, which resulted in reducing a great part of the city to ruins and caused universal terror and consternation, considerable loss of life, and enormous destruction of property. Fortunately the visitation happened in the day time; happily it took place on a day when the male population were at home and consequently able to look after their relatives; and again, providentially, there were some promonitory shocks, which frightened people out of their houses, and in all human probability saved them from being buried under the ruins of their homes. If I attempt to describe the sensation caused by the shocks, one lasting more than a minute, I shall fail miserably. To feel the solid earth swaying to and fro beneath one like the waters of old ocean is a feeling that only those who have experienced it can appreciate. It is sickening, horrible. When in addition, the agony is prolonged from day to day, as it has been here, the suspense, the expectation of new disaster becomes truly terrible. The [illegible] rocking was so great as to render it impossible almost to walk, and when the awful moments had sped and the earth ceased to tremble, then arose a fearful wailing from the terrified populace, who had rushed into the streets, and prostrate in dust implored succour from the Holy Virgin and all the saints in the calendar.

I cannot pretend to give anything like a correct estimate of the damage done. Nine or ten persons have been killed, and a much larger number injured, some very seriously. Among the latter I am sorry to have to name Mr. F. C. Parker, of the firm of Messrs. Peele, Hubbell and Co., who was struck by the *débris* of the falling premises, received several severe bruises, his left eye almost cut out, and his arm fractured in four places. The arm had to be amputated, and at last reports the patient was in a precarious condition.

The damage to property is enormous, and has been roughly estimated at upwards of one million dollars. I fear this will be under the mark rather than over it. The ecclesiastical buildings have suffered much. The cathedral has been partially destroyed, the towers having fallen, and numerous other churches have suffered the loss of tower or roof. Most of the public buildings, and, indeed, the private houses are in so insecure a condition that people are afraid of passing along the streets for fear they should be crushed to death under some tottering building. Carriages are enjoined to drive very slowly, for fear the vibration should bring the unsteady structures on to the roadway. Commercial establishments have sustained sad losses. Many large godowns full of sugar have been wrecked, and sugar buried in the ruins. The Luzon Sugar Refinery has not suffered very materially, beyond the collapse of a godown, but several sugar claying works have been literally laid prostrate. The Barracks are in so insecure a state that the troops have been obliged to clear out of them. The buildings lining the San Miguel road have nearly all suffered either by the walls being rent or the roof being brought down. In the suburbs there has also been extensive damage, few buildings escaping altogether.

All business is of course suspended, and we are all uncertainty as to the future. Shocks continue at intervals, and no one can say when another fearful earth wave may not again set the reeling buildings in motion and complete the ruin so lamentably commenced on the 18th instant.

Many of the homeless have sought refuge in mat huts where they are tolerably safe, as these frail tenements could not do much injury to the occupants if they collapsed. Others have sought shelter in boats and some of the vessels in port believing themselves more secure on water than on shore. Of course mat huts are at a premium in consequence and are not easily obtainable at any price.

(From a Marine Correspondent.)

MANILA, Sunday, July 18.

I HAD scarcely finished writing my diary this morning when I felt a great shock, and heard a hissing noise, as though some steamer was blowing off a great pressure of steam. Feeling our ship at the same time careening and bumping as if she was on a reef in a heavy seaway, being down below in the mess-room at the time, I did not know what was the matter, but supposed that some other steamship had collided with us. I immediately rushed on deck and saw to my surprise that every ship in the harbour was in the same condition as ourselves. I immediately surmised that an earthquake was the cause of all the commotion, and so it eventually proved. The water in the river was actually boiling and seething as if under some chemical process, as if, for instance, some tons of carbonate of soda and tartaric acid had suddenly become infused in it. The steamers and craft of all descriptions lying in the harbour were swaying about in all directions; the houses, godowns, churches, cathedrals, and all the public buildings on shore were swaying to and fro as if they had suddenly got out to sea. The inhabitants came trembling out of their houses in all directions and in all fashions, falling down on their knees and faces in the middle of the street, and calling on all the saints in heaven to save them. It was a very deplorable sight to see the poor women clinging to their children and their children to them; some fainting right out through fear and terror. The Spanish women were by far the worst. I saw a great many of them, almost dead with terror, being taken on board the Spanish steamers lying alongside the quay. It was without doubt a great shock to their nervous system, and some of them will no doubt take some time to recover from it, especially those that have lost their relations or their property. The roofs of a great number of houses toppled down into the street, no doubt inflicting great personal injury upon the people beneath them, although I myself saw nobody hurt; nevertheless, I have heard from other sources that there have been quite a number of lives lost. Very few houses have escaped damage in one way or the other; many houses which look very well outside are perfect wrecks within.

The earthquake occurred a little before one p. m., and when I went on shore this afternoon to gain some little knowledge as to the extent of the injury caused by it I noticed that all the clocks had been stopped by it. When on shore I felt two slight shocks of an earthquake, one at 3-30 p. m. and another at 4-15 p. m. The natives on each occasion came trooping out of their houses into the street, but there was very little noise; they came out very quietly and knelt down in the middle of the street, with their children nestling about them, and when it was all over they went in again as quietly as they came out. I shall not write any more to-night, I may learn further tidings of the devastation caused by the earthquake to-morrow.

Monday, July 19.

It has been ascertained that the earthquake which took place yesterday afternoon lasted one minute and 40 seconds. One of the churches was quite demolished, and a great tower appertaining to one of the largest cathedrals in the place was rent in several places, besides the walls other large buildings have suffered immensely by the shock. Earthquaks have been felt almost every two or three hours ever since. I have no doubt but that the inhabitants are in a constant state of anxiety respecting these slight shocks, which are very probably the precursors of something far more dangerous. There have been several Europeans dangerously hurt by falling bricks and tiles; it being about tiffin time when the earthquake took place, they were injured whilst they were endeavouring to escape from their houses. It has not been ascertained or at least, I have not heard, how many of the natives have been killed. The weather here has been exceedingly close all day, but towards evening a nice breeze sprung up, and it now looks very much like rain.

Tuesday, July 20.

Whilst lying on the skylight on deck last night I distinctly felt the shock of two earthquakes, one at 8-30 p.m. and another at 10 p.m.; they were also felt on shore very slightly about the same time. We are now lying in Manila Bay; we came out of the river this morning; we are supposed to leave for Hongkong at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, July 21.

We are now at sea and bound for Hongkong, having left Manila at 4-30 p.m. yesterday. About half an hour before we left Manila yesterday, that is to say, about 4 p.m., we felt the shock of a great earthquake; the vibration of the vessel was very similar to that of bumping on the ground. The ship being at anchor in the Bay at the time, we could not see distinctly the effect it had upon the town, it being for the most part hidden from our view by the forts and churches. The tower that I spoke of as being rent in several places, is now a complete ruin, the dome on the top of it fell to the ground with a great crash, and it is split from the top to the bottom to such an extent as to make it extremely dangerous for people to walk near it. Cathedrals and churches are very numerous in Manila, and most of them have a tower or turret attached to them, some of them exceedingly beautiful to gaze upon or at least they were very beautiful; but now most of them will have to be rebuilt, for they are in a very shattered state. Some of them have lost their roofs, and their walls are split in several places, and no doubt some of them have sustained some internal injury.

After the earthquake was over nothing was to be seen of Manila but a great cloud of dust, caused, I presume, by the falling of walls, roofs, and houses. There has been for some time past a large vessel sunk in Manila Bay of which you could only see the three lower masts to indicate her position. During the concussion she was lifted bodily up, losing at the same time one of her masts; but the most remarkable thing of all is that you can now see part of her hull, which suggests the fact that there must be less water in the Bay than previously.

[Extract from a private letter.]

MANILA, July 20.

You will of course have heard by wire of the fearful earthquake we had on Sunday, at 12-40 p.m. It has knocked everything into a cocked hat, and you have to go along the streets in carriages slowly, so as not to bring any more buildings down.

No one knows yet the real extent of the damage. A number of people (Indians) have been killed, also some Chinese, but the only Englishman who has come to grief is poor Parker, of Messrs. Peele, Hubbell and Co., who had his arm fractured in four places and his head stove in. The doctors say his arm will have to be amputated. They were at breakfast, and the greater part of the house fell, but all escaped save Parker.

It having occurred on Sunday, and at mid-day, saved thousands of lives, as all the men were in their houses, and so could save their families. Had it been in the night, thousands would have been buried in the ruins. No one can attempt to describe the horrors of the upheaval; it has to be felt to be appreciated. The earth swaying from side to side and up and down made one think the end of the world had come.

Last Thursday at 2 a. m. we had a shock sharp enough to frighten everybody, which woke us up.

Hundreds of people have lost their nerves. The earth has not stopped shaking really since, and every hour or so, we are getting small shocks. People are camped out everywhere. Thatched houses that were worth $84 a month now fetch $50.—*Hongkong Daily Press*, July 24.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandas Bhagia—

Ex s. s. Hazara.

B 100 superior first class teak squares.

200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux—

G S 150 tons superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich engraved glassware, best plated and porcelainware, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., &c., the property of Brigadier-General Carnegy, the same comprises, cut round glassware, best electro plated hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, claret jug, table spoons and forks, ice pitcher, egg boiler, table and chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, wash-hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy ow and Madras and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, ottoman, lady's low chairs, teapoys, lady's writing tables, toilet stands, screens, iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, almyra, dressing and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, wardrobes, a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, flower pots and vases, table and hanging lamps, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

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On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 19, Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a light English built buggy, plants, &c., the property of T. T. Watson, Esq.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th August, 1880.

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S—BE—T—1 case hardware.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th August 1880.

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Muller Frere's Brandy	Rs. 19 0 per doz. qts.	
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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi, Commander A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 30th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr G Price
Mr & Mrs Hamilton & infant
Capt Farmer
Mr W Webb
Mr Nulford.

FROM VENICE.

Mr R L Davis
Mr J Edwards
Lt-Col Lockhardt.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C Berry
Mr H Hart
Mr J Sturruck
Mr A Severn
Mr T Wilson
Mr D Smith
Capt R H Rennick
Mr K Mitra.

FROM ADEN.

Mr G R Tuck, R N
Capt T R W Davidson
Capt A A D Weighall
Mr Meeseandl
Dr Channer.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH JULY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Volunteer camp at Wimbledon on Saturday, and the Princess distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers except Mr. Dodson were present.

The Fmpress Eugenie arrived on Tuesday at Southampton in the mail steamer Trojan, from Cape Town. She was met in the Solent by the Princess Beatrice, who accompanied her to Southampton. The Empress left by train for Chiselhurst.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Earl Spencer, replying to questions, declined to fix a date for the completion of the Ordnance Survey, and said the Geological Survey was being proceeded with on an extensive scale. The report of the Census Bill was received after some little discussion. On Monday, the Wild Birds Protection Law Amendment Bill was read a second time. Earl Spencer moved the second reading of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Bill, which, after some observations from Lord Limerick and Leitrim, was agreed to. On Tuesday the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and notice was given that Earl Grey will oppose the second reading. Last night, Earl Granville, in reply to a question, said it was true that the Queen had written to the Sultan, expressing a hope that he would accede to the wishes of Europe in respect of the Treaty of Berlin. The Irish Distress Relief Bill passed through Committee, after some debate.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, at the early sitting, the principal subject of discussion was the new licence duties in the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill. At the evening sitting, Mr. Bryce called attention to the condition of Armenia. Sir C. Dilke declared the sympathy of the Government, but said that as England was acting in concert with other Powers in the Eastern Question, he could not at present state the reforms they were pressing on the Porte to adopt. The clauses of the Inland Revenue Bill were then disposed of. On Monday, Lord Hartington stated the present condition of affairs in respect to Afghanistan. The Amir Abdurrahman, he said, had been informed that he must not enter into relations with any other foreign Power than ourselves, and that if he conformed to the advice of the British Government they would support him against unprovoked aggression. The debate on the third reading of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill, to which an adverse amendment was moved by Colonel Tottenham, occupied the remainder of the sitting, and eventually the third reading was carried by a majority of 66 votes, the numbers being respectively 303 and 237. At Tuesday's early sitting Mr. Gladstone explained the reasons for Mr. Dodson accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, as a means of vacating his seat for Chester, by virtue of the second election. In the evening, Dr. Cameron advocated a reduction of charges for telegrams, and Colonel Barne complained of excessive education rates in rural districts. On Wednesday, after Lord Hartington's announcement of the disastrous news from Kandahar, the Budget Bill was discussed, and an amendment to omit the clause increasing the income-tax was negatived by 230 to 94. Last night, Lord Hartington read the latest telegrams from Afghanistan, which, he thought, tended to lessen the apprehensions of danger from the defeat of General Burrows. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Hares and Rabbits Bill was resumed by Mr. Brand, and was continued during the whole of the sitting.

The Judges have decided that the election of Sir H. Thompson at Knaresborough is void on account of bribery by agents. Mr. Garfit, the Conservative member for Boston, has been unseated for bribery by agents. A petition against the return of Mr. Ingram, the Liberal member, is now being heard.

A deputation, representing upwards of 7,000 members of the medical profession, had an interview on Monday with Mr. Dodson, President of the Local Government Board to offer objections to the Vaccination Acts Amendment Bill. Mr. Dodson, while justifying the introduction of the Bill, promised that due consideration should be given to the objections stated by the deputation.

Mr. Dodson has been accepted as the Liberal candidate at Scarborough, and the Hon. A. Duncombe has issued an address in the Conservative interest. At Liverpool, Lord Claud Hamilton will be the Conservative candidate. Mr. Rathbone has declined an invitation from the Liberal Association to contest the seat.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., addressing a meeting of Yorkshire miners on Monday, referred to the Irish Compensation Bill, and said he regarded the measure as a step towards a declaration in favour of the nation owning the land, instead of the followers of the Black Prince or other cutthroats who came from foreign countries to seize it.

A meeting, attended by nearly 5,000 persons, was held on Sunday at Keash, Sligo, at which resolutions in favour of the abolition of landlordism and the establishment of a system of peasant proprietorship were passed.

The Dowager Countess Cowper died on Friday.

In the cricket match between Kent and Sussex, the former county was successful, winning by ten wickets. Surrey has been defeated by Notts by an innings and 65 runs. Rugby School won a match with Marlborough School by an innings and 120 runs.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club on Saturday overruled the objection raised as to the identity of Bend Or, the winner of the last Derby.

A man and a boy, who had taken refuge under a tree during a storm, near Melton Mowbray, on Monday, were both killed by lightning.

A pleasure boat was run into and sunk on Saturday night by a steam launch near Chertsey. Two ladies and two children were drowned.

A collision occurred on Sunday in the Channel between the steamer Terling and the Hazeldean Hall. The last-mentioned vessel sank with five of her crew.

A nurse at Guy's Hospital, London, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, it being alleged that she caused the death of a female patient suffering from consumption by keeping her in a cold bath for an undue period.

Thomas Berry, convicted of the murder of a young woman at Erith, was executed on Tuesday at Maidstone.

Money has been fairly wanted, and discount rates are quoted at about 1⅞ per cent. Consols are at 98, or ¼ lower than they were a week ago. On the week, prices of Home Railway stocks and Foreign Bonds are all considerably lower.

OBITUARY.—Dowager Countess Cowper; the Hon. Harriet Frances Waldegrave; the Hon. Mrs. Monckton; Vice-Admiral R. Lambert, C.B.; Vice-Admiral F. L. Barnard; G. Bird, late Madras C. S.; Maj.-Gen. J. Fraser, late Com. R.M.A.; the Baroness de Cetto; H. E. A. Lawford, late Madras Army.

THE reply of the Porte to the Collective Note was delivered to the Ambassadors at Constantinople on Tuesday. It alleges the impossibility, of ceding Janina, Metzovo, and Larissa.

A statement has appeared in several foreign papers to the effect that Queen Victoria has addressed a letter to the Sultan, advising him to accept the proposals of the European Powers.

A party of armed Montenegrins attacked the Albanians near Cernaniz, killing 32 of them and carrying off a number of cattle, which the Prince has ordered to be restored.

The Cape Parliament has voted confidence it the Ministry. The Basutos are still refractory, but the Government expect a pacific settlement.

The new parliament of Victoria was opened on Tuesday by the Governor-General, the Marquis of Normanby. In the Assembly, Mr. Berry moved a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, which was carried by a majority of 13 votes. The Ministry have since resigned, and Mr. Graham Berry has formed a new Cabinet.

The Socialist party in Paris have been celebrating the return of the Communist convicts. M. Rochefort spoke at two such meetings on Saturday and Sunday, inveighing on each occasion against the "opportunist" policy of M. Gambetta.

The Chinese Ambassador and the Japanese minister will arrive at St. Petersburg next week.

Public interest in the United States appears just now to be directed to the attempt by Dr. Tanner to exist without food for 40 days. He has passed through 30 days of his experiment and is still alive.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption, and lava is flowing from the eastern side of the cone.

The city of Manila has been completely destroyed by the recent earthquakes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W E Neale, B C S
Mr W M Johnstone, B Uncov
Mr H Luckstedt, B Uncov
Mr J W McCrindle, B Uncov
Col W D Morgan, B S C
Surg J Reid, M D, B
Maj C Curtois, M Inf.
Surg Major C Cooper, M

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R L Mangles, V C, B C S, 3 mo
Mr A B Patterson, BCS, 8 days
Mr F C Channing, B C S, 20 days
Mr F W J Rees, B C S, 20 days
Col I J J McLeod, R B Eng, 1 mo
Maj L Conway Gordon, R B Art, 2 mo
Capt A F Lambe, B S C, 2 mo
Capt B J Goldie, RB Eng, 2 mo
Mr H Sewell, M C S., 1 mo 6 days.
Mr J Hope, M C S, 6 weeks
Col G N Johnstone, M S C, 4 mo
Lieut Col W L N Knyvett, M S C, 6 mo
Major H R Faber, R M Eng, 6 mo
Lieut L L Fenton, Bo S C, 1 mo
Surg Maj C F Ogilvie, Bo, 6 mo
Surg R M Wall, Bo, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W H Grimley, B C S
Mr W M Souttar, B C S.
Mr W Kemble, B C S
Mr F C Channing, B C S
Mr E F Gordon, B Uncov
Mr C F Knyvett, B Uncov
Mr H W Warden, B Uncov
Mr G F Meiklejohn, B Uncov
Maj L J H Grey, C S I, B S C
Lieut W G Dunsford, B S C
Surg Maj W S Caldwell, B
Conductor M Bourke, M

THE KHUSHKI NAKHUD DISASTER.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN ENGLAND.

THE London *Telegraph* of the 29th July states:—The startling and terrible Indian news announced in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington at ten minutes to one o'clock yesterday afternoon was foreshadowed by certain premonitory signs which did not pass unnoted by those whose duty leads them to study the physiognomy of Parliament. At twenty-four minutes past twelve Mr. Gladstone appeared in the doorway, looking grave and sad, and coming quickly up the left of the floor sat in an unusual place next to the late leader of the House. For a little while the rival chiefs consulted together, and then the Prime Minister, quitting the side of Sir Stafford Northcote, stepped to the left hand of the Speaker and stood for some time in apparently earnest conversation with that official, and afterwards past out of the House behind the chair, followed at a slight interval by the Chairman of Ways and Means. Ministerial and Opposition leaders talked together, and, inasmuch as there was nothing on the paper of more than common interest, and, as a purely business sitting was looked forward to, this informal council of leaders betokened that something unusual might probably occur. What that something would be could not even be guessed at until after a short interval and a few words exchanged with his chief Lord Hartington rose, and coming to the despatch-box—in a House scarcely a third part full—began in a low, clear voice to express his sorrow at the terrible and unexpected news which it was his sad duty to communicate. In a moment the assembly was hushed, so that every syllable uttered by the Secretary for India could be heard from table to roof. Then the painful news was communicated to the Assembly in the following terms:—

The Marquis of Hartington—"I regret to say that we have received this morning news of a calamity in India. I hold in my hands a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, dated July 28, 1880, which is as follows: "Primrose telegraphs to-day from Kandahar: 'Terrible disaster. General Burrows' force annihilated. We are going into citadel. General Phayre telegraphed to collect what force he can, and march on Kandahar: Posts are being concentrated at Chuman. Message ends."

"I have telegraphed Simla. We can send another brigade, if necessary."

I am sorry to say that ths only news we have received respecting General Burrows' expedition has been telegraphic, and I am not able to give to the House any details as to the position of this force. I believe it consisted of a brigade, but how it was composed I am unable to state. It is probable that I may receive fuller details, or possible that I may be able to find in the India Office fuller details as to the composition of the brigade, and the amount of the force under his command. I need not say if that any further details can be obtained for the House they will be communicated before it rises.

At a quarter to six o'clock Lord Hartington again rose and made a further announcement. The House was well filled. The Treasury bench held all the Ministers, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Bright excepted; and the doorway under the clock was packed closely with members as on the eve of a great division. A general cry of "Hush!" notified that the Secretary for India was about to make to the House the important communication. The statement of the noble Marquis was received without comment, and five minutes later the House was empty.

Lord Hartington said—I stated when the House met that I would give any additional information, before the House rose, which it was in my power with reference to what has taken place near Kandahar. As far as I am able to ascertain, although my information, I am afraid, is not very accurate, the brigade, under General Burrows, consisted of from 2,000 to 3,000 men. It was composed partly of portion of a British infantry regiment and a battery of Horse Artillery. I am not able to state positively what the British regiment was; but, from the previous telegrams we have received, I think it is safe to infer that it was part of the 66th Regiment. I am unable to tell at present what the force is under General Primrose at Kandahar. Weakened as it was by detachments under command of General Burrows, it would not exceed 1,700 to 2,000 men. But at the time when General Burrows' force was detached, orders were given for the reinforcement of the forces at Kandahar by some troops under General Phayre. That would probably before now have been accomplished, and the force at Kandahar under General Primrose will probably be in excess of the numbers I have stated.

In the House of Commons on the 29th July, Sir H. Wolff asked the Secretary of State for India if he could inform the House whether, after the revolt of the Kandahar auxiliary force, any orders were sent to reinforce the garrison of Kandahar and to secure communications with that place. Also, I should like to ask him to inform the House when the reinforcements now ordered to Kandahar are likely to reach that city.

An Hon. Member—I beg to ask the noble lord whether he can give the House any information as to the present state of the defences of Kandahar.

The Marquis of Hartington—I am happy to say that the telegraphic messages which have been received this morning are on the whole of a very reassuring character—(cheers)—and show decidedly, in my opinion, that the statement which was telegraphed yesterday morning from Bombay as to the annihilation of General Burrows's brigade was an exaggeration. (Hear, hear.) (Read summary of telegrams from Bom- Government and Press Comr. already published). In reply to the question of the hon. member for Portsmouth, I may say that the telegrams read by me yesterday and to-day contain all the news which we have as yet received as to reinforcements. The House will understand that General Primrose, at Candahar, immediately asked General Phayre to come to his assistance, and it appears that the latter was doing so when last heard of. We have no further particulars than these. The Government of Bombay have been consulted by the Government of India as to reinforcements; and, as the House is no doubt aware, we are prepared to send very considerable reinforcements if required. (Hear, hear.) The following telegrams have been received since those to which I have referred. Sir Robert Sandeman telegraphs:—"Can give no distinct information where and when Burrows's action was fought, and whether he attacked or was attacked. When the wire broke Primrose did not know the extent of the defeat, but thought the disaster not so great as at first believed, though very severe. Primrose's only fear is scarcity of water." Although I have already stated that I consider the news of this morning is of an extremely reassuring character, there can nevertheless be no doubt that a somewhat severe defeat has been suffered and there is still cause for much anxiety, and some cause for apprehension that this unfortunate event will lead to a prolongation of the war. Under these circumstances I have thought it necessary, in consultation with my right hon, friend the Secretary for War, and with the Commander-in-Chief, to make arrangements for sending out reinforcements of British troops, in anticipation of the reliefs which would in the ordinary course be sent out. (Cheers). I am afraid that I have not any information which I can give the House in reply to the question as to the present state of the defences of Candahar.

Lord R. Churchill asked whether any information had been received as to the effect of the news in Cabul.

The Marquis of Hartington—I have received no information from Cabul as to the way in which the news has been received. I forgot to say that as I thought it might be convenient to hon. members interested in officers with General Burrows's force, I have given orders for a statement to be carefully drawn up, showing the information I have at present as to the casualties and those known to be safe. (Hear, hear.) This statement will be based on a careful comparison of the various telegrams and the Army List. It will be placed in the newspaper room near the large map of Afghanistan.

Sir H. Wolff said that the mutiny of the troops of the Wali of Kandahar, to which he had previously referred, took place on the 14th inst., and he wanted to know whether between that date and the present time any movement of troops took place towards Kandahar.

The Marquis of Hartington—As soon as General Burrow's movement from Kandahar was decided upon, orders were sent to General Phayre and to Bombay to reinforce the division on that line. I don't know what was the strength of those reinforcements, and I am not aware that any additional reinforcements were sent subsequently to the mutiny of the Wali's troops.

Lord G. Hamilton asked whether telegraphic communication was still open with Quetta.

The Marquis of Hartington—Telegraphic communication is open to Quetta, but broken, I understand, between Kandahar and Quetta.

Mr. Otway wished to know whether the telegraph was open between Simla and Kabul.

The Marquis of Hartington—I have no information that it is not so.

Mr. O'Donnell inquired what arrangement had been come to respecting Yakoob Khan and the national Royal family of Afghanistan.

The Marquis of Hartington—I have received no information on the subject, and I think the hon. member must see that whatever is decided it would not be considered a friendly act to the new Ameer to take this particular moment for releasing a member of the late Royal family, who could not be looked upon in any other light than as a rival to the present ruler. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell, amid much interruption, asked whether he was to understand that her Majesty's Government were irrevocably pledged to the selection of Abdul Rahman.

The Marquis of Hartington—I have no more to state—(cheers)—with reference to Abdul Rahman than I communicated the other day. He has not been selected by the British Government—he has been recognised by the British Government. (Hear, hear.)

IN the House of Commons on the day the mail left. Mr. Pugh gave notice of his intention to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the Governor of Candahar was a cousin of Ayub Khan, and whether it was understood that the troops under the Wali were expected to desert over to Ayub Khan on the first opportunity.

THE news of the disaster engaged attention at home almost to the exclusion of all other topics. The disaster was referred to in several political speeches delivered on Wednesday night. Mr. Dodson, speaking at an election meeting at Scarborough, said that the disaster was but a continuance of the unfortunate policy adopted, and part of the unfortunate position in which they were placed by the rashness of the late Government. Mr. Duncombe, the Conservative candidate, at a meeting of his supporters, described the event as the most appalling disaster that had ever happened to the British arms, and said "he could only hope it was not the result of the Liberals changing the policy which their predecessors pursued. This was the first disaster which had occurred during the Liberal regime, but in his opinion others were impending." Mr. Coope, M.P., at a Conservative banquet at Uxbridge, made some remarks of a similar character. He said that the disaster "was one of those sad incidents which was to have been anticipated in consequence of the late Government being deprived of the conduct of our foreign affairs." Lord George Hamilton, who followed Mr. Coope, said:—No disaster of similar dimensions had occurred since the Indian mutiny; and the first duty of all Englishmen—who were patriots first and politicians afterwards—was to do their best to assist the Government, and to suggest, if that were necessary, means by which such a terrible national calamity could be retrieved. When we had re-established our position it would be quite time enough to find out the individuals or the political party to whom this disaster was primarily due. It was satisfactory to know that the Minister at the head of Indian affairs, Lord Hartington, was a man whose straightforwardness, high-mindedness, and impartiality made it all the more easy to render to him any assistance which in the present emergency he might require. He would not attempt to enter now into the causes or the origin of the Afghan war; but he believed that when that question come to be thoroughly discussed ample and complete justification would be found for the course which her Majesty's late Government had followed.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

THE following is the strength of the regiments which had received orders for India, to embark as rapidly as transportation could be provided:—

2nd Battalion 24th Foot, about 500 men.
61st Foot, about 900 men.
98th Foot, about 900 men.
1st Battalion 23rd Foot, about 500 men.
77th Foot, about 900 men.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, about 500 men.
Drafts, 300 men.

This gives a total of 4,500 men. All the orders to enable these corps to embark were sent on the night of the 29th July. In addition to these orders, the 41st Regiment had been directed to proceed to Gibraltar to relieve the regiment ordered from thence to India; and the 26th and 38th Regiments were to proceed to Malta to relieve regiments there ordered on to India. The 38th it was previously intended to send direct to India.

The following arrangements had been made by the Director of Transports at the Admiralty. The vessels to be employed are the Orontes, Malabar, Euphrates, and Himlaya. The Orontes was to leave on August 3rd, the Euphrates on August 6th, and the Malabar and Himalaya about August 12th. Each vessel was to take a battalion and a half, the Orontes and Euphrates taking troops from the Mediterranean, while the Malabar and Himalaya were to take their quotient direct from England.

AT PORTSMOUTH the troopships were being prepared for sea with the utmost vigour, hundreds of men being engaged and working overtime.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

(*Times.*)

IT would be discreditable if a disaster of this kind, however deplorable—and it must be clearly understood that it will be hereafter the subject of a most rigorous inquiry—were to be made the excuse for unmanly alarms and for an abrupt change of policy or conduct under the influence of panic. We are bound to remember that in these semi-barbarous countries we deliberately choose to ignore many of the ordinary conditions and rules of the military art. We rely upon the fame of our arms and the superiority of our soldiers, and we fearlessly push forward small bodies of men in front of hostile armies, outnumbering them fourfold or fivefold, or perhaps, ten-fold, and generally we are justified by success. A Russian army in Armenia would not, for example, venture on such enterprises as that confided to General Burrows; but our career as a conquering power in India has led us to believe that we may be daring, with a reasonable certitude of safety, against Asiatics. This confidence, however, brings us into hazardous situations, and we must not be surprised, if, now and then, the fortune of war turns against us. It is a grave matter, of course that, by whatever untoward turn of circumstances, a British forces, even if including less than 800 Europeans, should be broken and driven to flight in the field by an Afghan army. But we cannot pretend to claim invincibility against all odds for our troops, still less for the native soldiery of the Indian army. It is only with respect to the immediate future that we have reason to be really anxious. The capture of Kandahar, which could only be accomplished if the garrison were forced to surrender by want of water, would undoubtedly deal a heavy blow at our military repute, and, perhaps, raise the Afghans menacingly against us at Kabul as well as in the south. But if the reinforcements come up quickly—and we may be sure that every nerve will be strained to advance them, in spite of the difficulties of transport and the unhealthy season—there ought to be little room for apprehension on this score. Anxiety, however, will not be allayed until General Primrose has been relieved and Ayub Khan's army forced to retire from before Kandahar. It will be time to consider afterwards what course ought to be adopted with respect to this Prince, and how his unforeseen successes may influence the contemplated settlement of Afghanistan under Abdurrhaman. The only point upon which it is essential to insist at the present moment is that we ought not to be moved by a military disaster from our deliberate purpose and fixed principles of policy in one direction or another."

(*Telegraph.*)

IN times like the present, when such dubious views on the necessity of maintaining the Empire are cherished at head-quarters, it is doubly incumbent on all genuine lovers of their country to speak out. What are the plain facts of this disgraceful defeat? We have the choice of two propositions—either the Government of India did not send an officer able, with a small force, to rout Ayub Khan, or they did not insist that a sufficient body of troops should be placed under the orders of an indifferent General. For more than a month Lord Ripon and his advisers were well aware that the Afghan Prince had quitted Herat. They knew that he came on with great confidence, and that nothing could have induced him to move with such boldness save the consciousness that he had a large force. They were informed, as early as the 15th of July, that the Wali's troops had mutinied, and a few days later that General Burrows had thought fit to retire to Khushki-Nakhud, and that Ayub, confident and undismayed, had actually crossed the Helmund, During the whole of this period not a single soldier was moved up to support the troops at Candahar and reinforce the brigade exposed to the attacks of Ayub Khan. Not a regiment or even company or troop was advanced to sustain British honour. It is to the credit of the Indian Government that on the 18th of July they had ordered a reserve division to be formed in Scinde; but it is to their discredit that they did not comprehend the situation, and failed at the first moment to strengthen the advanced brigade or supply it with a General who could successfully handle 2,700 men in the face even of 12,000 Afghans. There, from a purely military point of view, lies the grand defect of Lord Ripon's Government. Considering the situation in which he was placed, carrying on a negotiation at Kabul, and bound to prevent any adverse incident west of Kandahar the Viceroy and his Council were under the strongest obligations to ensure the defeat of Ayub Khan. We said, some days ago, that if the Herat Sirdar did not advance the men responsible for the safety of India were called upon to seek him and disperse his levy. Instead of doing the sensible thing, intead of founding themselves on facts, they left the issue to chance. The plain military duty of the Indian Government was to make all secure, to reinforce their advanced brigade, to give it a competent leader —an officer like Biddulph or Roberts, not one like Shelton or England—and, above all things, resolve that there should be no Isandlana in Western Afghanistan. We say the entire responsibility for this disaster rests on Lord Ripon's Government, which though warned in time, failed to estimate the situation, and consequently could not provide the means which must have ensured success—either an adequate army or a real soldier.

(*Daily News.*)

THIS then is the latest development of our forward policy. This is the last illustration of our success in making Afghanistan strong and friendly. It is difficult to think with patience or to write with calmness of the terrible sacrifice of human life at which these rash and futile experiments have been conducted. The courage and devotion of English soldiers is not affected by errors in policy or failures in strategy. They march steadily to their doom in order to show with how little wisdom politicians and diplomatists assume to disregard the facts of history and make light of the passions of mankind. If a foreigner were asked what nation the English in the year 1880 knew best by the bitter teaching of experience, he would surely say the Afghans. Yet Lord Lytton and Lord Salisbury remained to the last as little affected by the warnings of the present as they had always been to the lessons of the past. There was a time when Indian statesmen were wiser. Until Lord Lytton was sent to India in January, 1876, no one who was not more or less behind the scenes supposed that the results of the first Afghan war were now at length to be conspicuously disregarded. Lord Lytton himself we acquit of having originated anything except a style in which Europeans should not address Orientals, and even that he may be said to have borrowed from Lord Ellenborough.

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Lord Salisbury, no doubt, instructed Lord Lytion. It was once asserted by a writer whom many people identified with Lord Salisbury, that the last Liberal Government in its Irish policy had set itself the impossible task of governing according to their own ideas people who did not wish to be governed at all. Lord Salisbury, however, readily attempted the exploit of coercing into friendship a nation which hated all kinds of coercion. But behind Lord Salisbury and Lord Beaconsfield there was a man of greater Indian experience and more resolute will. Sir Henry Rawlinson is the real author of the forward policy which has landed us where we now are. Events move quickly in India, and many people have forgotten the Russian scare of 1875. It is a fact, however, that in the essay which caused that scare may be found the germ of the policy since pursued with such disastrous effect. * * * Sir Henry Rawlinson was confident that he knew the temper of the implusive savages in the west of Afghanistan. If he knows no more about Russian policy and the way to conteract it, he must be a blind guide indeed. Sir Henry Rawlinson is responsible to his own conscience for what he has written. The late Government are responsible for a disastrous policy to their countrymen, but they have been dimissed to their proper places. It behoves her Majesty's present advisers to abandon the rash counsels of the forward school, and go back to the sound traditions of Anglo-Indian policy.

(*Standard.*)

WE are glad to find that the Government have determined to act in a bold and resolute spirit. But the assertion of our strength, and the vindication of our supremacy, must be full, and adequate to the reverse we have experienced. Our Indian subjects and the Native Rulers will watch with the keenest eyes for any evidence of weakness, or of a decadence in our military vigour, that may be afforded by the manner in which we meet a disaster as sudden as it must be pronounced to be severe. They have always been persuaded that the danger to the permanency of our empire over them existed on the side of Afghanistan ; and this sentiment, long lying dormant in their breasts, has been often aroused by Russian successes in Central Asia, or by Afghan boasts and threats, and it has only been allayed when the supremacy of our arms has been asserted in the Passes of the Suleiman and among the tribes of our North-West frontiers. The successful progress of our recent campaign produced the desired effect ; but, until Ayub's army has been both defeated and dispersed, it will now be impossible to say how much our prestige and influence will have suffered. In consequence of this defeat all the old fears and passions will be aroused, and it would be imprudent to expect that they will be allayed until our armies have conclusively shown that this reverse is due, not to any deterioration in our strength, but simply to the fortune of war. * * * Until fuller details are received it is out of the question to attempt any connected narrative of the events of the last week, although Ayub had on the 20th crossed the Helmund. Undoubtedly the proper course for General Burrows then to have adopted was either to advance and attack him under the disadvantage of having to fight with a river in his rear, or to have retired on Candahar. He apparently did neither, and remained stationary in an exposed position, allowing the formidable Char Aimak Cavalry to surround him and operate on his line of communications. Ayoub Khan's force had been swollen by additions from the Western clans to an army of some twelve thousand men, with thirty-six guns, and he has handled it with a skill which proves him to be no mean General. But even admitting his tactical ability, and recognising that his armed force was less despicable than we imagined, it is impossible to explain the defeat of a well equipped Anglo-Indian force of nearly three thousand men on any other supposition than that it was surprised. This gives no excuse to the Commander, as in Afghan warfare surprises form the very rudiments of tactics, and is in any sense only a melancholy consolation ; but were it once to be admitted as an axiom that twelve thousand Afghans were more than a match for a fourth that number of the soldiers that garrison India, there would be a very speedy end to our Eastern Empire. The Afghans have often proved that they are an enemy not be despised, and that any departure from the first principles of warfare in dealing with them must be attended with great risk.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE repulse at Candahar, deplorable as it is from a military point of view, and by reason of the new toil and outlay which it imposes upon us, does not really make the situation at Candahar more intolerable than it would have been under other circumstances. Under any circumstances the toil and outlay must be bootless. If we insist on having our own puppet at Candahar, it is now clear that we shall have to keep him there with our own forces. This is practically equivalent to annexation, but annexation here means a new struggle with the Ameer of Cabul. All the evidence shows that Abdur Rahman cannot sit down under a settlement which takes away from him a third of his hereditary dominions. If Abdur Rahman himself were content to bear this exclusion it is certain that his Sirdars would not bear either it or him. These are only some of the difficulties connected with Candahar. The diaster which the Government have now to repair would be half compensated, for if it awakes the country to a plain and resolute determination to come out of Afghanistan with bag and baggage ; to have nothing to do with Candahar, and as little as possible to do with Cabul ; to abandon that singular imposture which is called the scientific frontier ; and to place ourselves at the earliest possible moment in a position from which we can look back upon the monstrous Afghan blunder of our day as we look back upon the same monstrous Afghan blunder a generation ago.

(*Life.*)

To me, who happen to have gone to Candahar with General Primrose, and enjoyed his society for six weeks, as only men camping and living and journeying together can, the whole story is of painful plainness in the main. Candahar has been neglected while the most strenuous efforts were being made to settle some sort of compromise at Cabul. If the worst comes to the worst, as I cannot but fear, I shall have something to say which, so long as General Primrose is not known to be sacrificed, I must keep to myself. And I shall appeal to Sir Richard Temple and to Colonel E. A. Green, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army, whether I overstate my facts. I never keep letters, save on business matters ; but perhaps I have one or two not yet destroyed which may throw some light on the state of affairs since March last, and I can only, pending the question whether Candahar citadel—delusive word !—holds out, say that I should like to see the letters that Lieutenant Hamilton has written to his friends at home or to his brother in the R.A. or to Col. Green, and that I should also be anxious to look at the General's letters to his wife at Poona, however he may have sought to conceal his anxieties from her. "Birds of the air do carry the voice" sometimes, and "that which hath wings may tell the matter" now and then. More especially did General Primrose urgently demand reinforcements since the 3rd July ? Was anything done to send him any, except to mobilise on paper the paper Reserve from Jacobabad to Kurrachee, and leave the mobilisation as much a paper preceding as the Reserve was ? If not, what troops have gone from the Indus or Jacobabad to the front at the Durani capital since Ayub Khan was reported near Farah ? Is there a lady within a few miles of Dublin who has had a telegram from her husband reporting fighting in front of Kandahar of which all news has been kept from the press and the public ? These are questions that will assume the aspect of demands in cross-examination if I obtain leave to name my sources of information. And meanwhile I throw them out simply as a hint, that it will be quite useless to attempt to burke any of the facts, some of which may be news even to my Lord Hartington. If the mind of the Secretary of State for India is capable of supposing that the Strachey Budget was "cooked to please the Tory Government," is it not comprehensible that the state of affairs at Candahar and on the Helmund was "cooked" to satisfy "the Liberal will" in the present Cabinet ? Let me say at once it was so, as my readers will soon learn. There is a way in which these things can be done which bears every test save that of results. Now, Lord Hartington may begin to suspect that he has been deceived over more things than the effect of the Irish Confiscation Bill. Does he see all the news that comes by wire from India or is the custom preserved that was imputed by the Radical press six months ago of letting the Viceroy communicate "confidentially" with the Prime Minister direct.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

THE French papers mostly throw the blame of the disaster upon the policy of the present Government. The *National* observes that Mr. Gladstone has advanced somewhat rashly in several cases, and in the only case in which he has receded he is now obliged to take the offensive again. The *Pays* says that the Premier has proved himself absolutely wrong in all his provisions and calculations ; whilst the *Debats* points out that the English Cabinet must now feel convinced that something far different from a purely moral assistance will have to be given to the Ameer of their choice. It must be confessed, the *Debats* thinks, that the Gladstone Cabinet has not been fortunate in its dealings with colonial questions.

The *National Zeitung* of Berlin attributes the repetition of such disasters to the vacillating policy of the British Government, and the faulty strategy of the military commanders ; and says Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have to pay dearly for the reckless agitation and the hopes they have awakened. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says the peculiar sort of colonial policy to which Mr. Gladstone was about to degrade his country has, for the present, been rendered impracticable by Ayub Khan. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says :—"The tone in which the German Press comments upon the affair is, indeed, sympathetic, and all the Liberal organs freely allow that the Gladstone Cabinet has met many difficulties, both at home and abroad, but at the same time they unanimously say that the Cabinet cannot be excused for having acted too rashly and hastily in many respects."

The Vienna *Presse* believes the defeat will react upon affairs in the East of Europe. The *Neue Freie Presse* thinks it will delay the naval demonstration in Turkish waters, and prevent the accomplishment of Mr. Gladstone's anti-Turkish policy. The *Deutsche Zeitung* suspects an understanding between the two Afghan Chiefs. The *Tagblatt* observes that the position of the English Premier will now not improbably become quite untenable ; to which the *Extrablatt* adds that the days of the Liberal Cabinet are now numbered.

THE PORTE'S REPLY TO THE COLLECTIVE NOTE.

THE following is the full text of the Porte's reply to the Collective Note :—

"By a Collective Note, dated 15th of this month, the representatives of the six Great Powers signatory of the Treaty of Berlin at Constantinople, in communicating to me the text of the document which summed up the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Conference, invited the Sublime Porte, in the name of their Governments to except the line of frontier indicated in that document. The Sublime Porte has examined attentively this important communication, and has requested me, after a long deliberation, to make the following reply :

"The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, has had the honour to receive the Note which their Excellencies Messieurs les Ambassadeurs of Germany, Russia, Great Britain, Italy, France, and the Minister of Austro-Hungary addressed to him on the 15th of this month respecting the rectification of the Greek frontier. In this Note their Excellencies recall the direct negotiations twice attempted by the Ottoman and Greek Plenipotentiaries, in view of arriving at an understanding on the question. They declare that, in presence of these fruitless attempts, the Powers designated by the Berlin Treaty have deemed it necessary to offer their mediation, and instructed their representatives assembled in Conference at Berlin to fix a line of frontier between Greece and Turkey. They communicate the text of the document which summed up and closed the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries, and in which the latter submitted to their Governments the course which they unanimously adopted, so that their decisions should be approved and notified to the parties concerned. Finally, their Excellencies invite the Sublime Porte, in the name of their Governments, to except the line of frontier indicated in the above-mentioned document.

"The Sublime Porte has devoted the most serious attention to the study of this important communication, and the greater its desire of manifesting its deference for the great friendly Powers with whom it signed the Treaty of Berlin, the more anxious it is to point out to their just appreciation the perplexed and painful position in which it finds itself in consequence of the invitation that has just been addressed to it.

"The Sublime Porte does not doubt that the Powers, of whose sentiment of equity it is aware, and to whom it could never attribute the intention of infringing its sovereignty, will receive with *bienveillance* the observations which the undersigned is instructed to present to their Excellencies in reply to their above-mentioned Note. In signing the Treaty of Berlin, the Sublime Porte did not expect, in connection with what was said concerning the rectification of the Hellenic frontier in Epirus and Thessaly, that it would receive from the mediating Powers a proposition having in view the cession of countries belonging to Albania, as does the whole of Thessaly—that is to say, the cession of the whole of the Valley of the Piræus, with its two slopes—a cession which would consist of annexing to Greece a territory equal to one half of the present area of that kingdom.

"In their above-mentioned Note their Excellencies assert that the Powers instructed their Plenipotentiaries assembled in Conference at Berlin that, while conforming themselves to th general indications of Protocol 13, they should fix upon a line which would constitute a good and solid defensive frontier between Greece and Turkey. But the Sublime Porte regrets to be obliged to observe that the frontier line which it is invited to accept hardly offers these conditions as far as it, the Porte, is concerned. Thus, nobody can charge the Sublime Porte with any wish or plan having in view territorial extension at the cost of another State ; whereas the objects of a good and solid defensive line would rather be to guarantee the Sublime Porte against such a project being entertained to its prejudice.

"Now, the strategical points assigned to Greece by the Conference, such as Metzovo, a position of great military importance for communication with Lower Albania, would expose the neighbouring provinces to attacks against which the Sublime Porte would be without means of defence. Again, even in view of defensive purposes, the Sublime Porte cannot understand why the Conference adopted on the side of Epirus the Thalveg of the Calamas, while on the side of Thessaly, instead of following the Thalveg of the Peneus, it made the frontier line go up to the summit of the northern slope of the Olympus. The Sublime Porte confines itself to these few observations as far as the strategic question of the frontier line proposed by the Conference is concerned : but regarded from a political point of view, this line would present it its application grave drawbacks, and would impose on the Sublime Porte sacrifices to which it could not possibly submit. Thus, how could it consent to the cession of Janina, which the Albanians, who, like the other nationalities of Epirus, consider themselves a distinct race and not less interesting, have always regarded as the capital of Lower Albania, which they hold in possession with so much tenacity. Is it not evident that if the Sublime Porte decided to sacrifice a town so important in all respects it would thereby provoke grave complications which would perhaps compromise the peaceful exercise of its authority in that part of European Turkey ? Would it be possible for the Sublime Porte to deprive the Albanians of certain other localities belonging to their race and particularly of the district of Tchamouri exclusively inhabited by Albanians, of which the majority profess the Mussulman faith. In Thessaly the Porte would be in presence of no less difficulties. There is Larissa, a populous and important town, inhabited three-fourths by Mussulmans, and surrounded by a series of Mussulman districts and villages. Would it be honest that, in opposition to the solicitude manifested by the Christian Powers of Europe in favour of a Christian kingdom, his Majesty the Sultan, the Caliph and head of the Mussulman religion, were to go so far as to sacrifice a large town essentially Mussulman, and to dissatisfy not only its inhabitants, who implore at the present moment his protection, but all the Mussulmans in general. Moreover, if Larissa were to be ceded to Greece, the Mussulman population would emigrate, as did that of the Hellenic kingdom, where there remain only some ten Mussulman families, who reside at Chalcis. The decay and ruin of a town which is to-day populous and prosperous would soon thus be complete.

"What proves that the political side of the question in a rectification of frontier between Greece and Turkey deserves special consideration is the fact that M. Waddington, Minister of France, who took the initiative of this proposition at the Congress, did not hesitate when later on President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs to propose to the other Powers a line of frontier excluding from the territory to be ceded to Greece the town of Janina and the district of Tchamouri. If he favoured that exclusion it was doubtless out of consideration for the complications which the notorious resistance of the Albanians would produce. The Sublime Porte is justified in believing that the other Powers can but share in that respect the views of M. Waddington, and that none of them can desire the forced annexation to the Greek kingdom of a Mussulman population against its will, especially when it is sufficiently numerous to become a source of danger and disturbance. In submitting the preceding considerations to their Excellencies, the undersigned is authorised to declare to them that the Sublime Porte, out of deference for the friendly Powers, is nevertheless disposed, in spite of all to make some concessions to Greece and to come to an understanding with them in view of hastening the satisfactory and definitive settlement of this question. But, on the other hand, reckoning with confidence on the sense of justice of the Powers who never denied its (the Porte's) right of sovereignty, it trusts that they will not ignore its indisputable right to fix the definitive line of frontier of Greece on the same principle as it participated in the determination of that of Servia and Montenegro, and that they will appreciate the reasons which place it under the necessity of insisting upon the preservation of Janina, Larissa, Metzovo, and of certain localities inhabited by a large Mussulman popolation. Finally, the undersigned is instructed by his Government to express to their Excellencies the hope that the observations contained in the present responsive Note will be taken into fair consideration by their Governments, and to beg the mediatory Powers, by the intermediary of their Excellencies, to authorise their representatives at Constantinople to come to an understanding with the Sublime Porte in view of facilitating negotiations as well with regard to the definitive fixation of the frontier line as the secondary points and the details concerning the question.—The undersigned seizes this opportunity, &c.

"ABEDDIN."

CLOSE OF THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

ON Saturday the prizes were distributed by the Princess of Wales, who was accompanied by the Prince. Although the weather was fine there were not more than 6,000 persons present to witness the ceremony. Before the presentation the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to the camp of the Canadians, and lunched with Colonel Williams. The international match between the British and American teams was shot earlier in the day, and was won by the British by 79 points. The scores were—Great Britain : 800 yards, 580 ; 900 yards, 559 ; 1,000 yards, 508 ; total, 1 647. United States : 800 yards, 544 ; 900 yards 515 ; 1000 yards, 509 ; total, 1,568. The last competition of the meeting was that for the Royal Cambridge Trophy." This is a contest which was established for the first time last year, in which teams of four non-commissioned officers and men of the regular cavalry compete for the trophy and certain money prizes under similar conditions to those adopted in the Loyd-Lindsay match. The competing detachments have to ride over a course of about three quarters of a mile, taking three flights of hurdles in their way, and dismounting by couples twice on the course, each man firing five rounds at the ranges of 500 and 600 yards. The first prize this year was again carried off by the 5th Dragoon Guards, whose team won last year, who made an aggregate score at the two ranges of ninety-seven points, performing the distance in nine minutes twelve seconds, or forty-eight seconds less than the time allowed for running the distance. The closing ceremony—the presentation of the prizes—took place on a raised platform erected near the front of the enclosure, before the Cottage. The ceremony was originally fixed to take place at half-past four o'clock, but in consequence of their Royal Highness having an engagement elsewhere, the Royal party drove into the enclosure shortly after four o'clock, where they were received by the Earl and Countess of Stanhope, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, Colonel Stephens, Colonel Oxley, Captain St. John Mildmay, the secretary of the Association, and other members of the council. In a few minutes the ceremony began by Captain Mildmay calling over the names of the winners, who, after receiving their prizes from the hands of the Princess of Wales, passed out on the further side. The prizes were handed to the Princess by the Duke of Cambridge. The reception of the recipients was not very enthusiastic. The loudest plaudits were given to the winner of the gold medal, Mr. Ferguson. The Speaker of the House of Commons appeared in person, accompanied by the winning team, to receive the cup won by the Commons in their contest with the Lords. Among those on the platform were the Duke of Cambridge, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Mr. Childers, Sir Henry Peck, and others. The proceedings did not last over half an hour.

The camp broke up shortly after noon on Monday, when the final parade of orderly sergeants was held, and Major Urquhart read out the farewell order of Lieutenant-Colonel Philips, the camp commandant. The order concluded as follows :—" The commandant cannot conclude without adverting with the deepest concern to the unhappy suspicious which have pervaded the camp at the termination of this meeting with regard to the possibility of dishonest marking. As a definite charge had been made and is now under military investigation, it would be improper in any way to prejudge the case. He would only call attention to the injustice which is committed by those who find in the criminality of an individual a reason for bringing accusations against a whole class."

Private Ferguson, the winner of the Queen's Prize, on arriving at Campbeltown on Monday, met with a genuine Highland welcome. On landing from the steamer, he was "chaired" through the principal streets of the borrough, the band of the rifle crops playing "See the conquering hero comes," and he was afterwards presented with an address by Major Mactaggart in the name of the volunteers. The enthusiasm throughout the town was (a telegram says) intense, and it seemed as if the whole population had turned out.

Charges of corruption have been made against some of the markers at the butts. It is stated that a volunteer, in order to test the truth of rumours which he had heard, informed the executive that he had arranged for a score in a specified competition that should win him the prize. The shooting was consequently watched, and one of the markers is said to have been detected in signalling as hits, shots which were seen to have missed the mark. The executive have issued an official notice in which they state that, finding after full investigation that the person chiefly implicated was a sergeant employed in the buts, they reported the evidence to the officer in command of the troops, who immediately ordered a court of inquiry whose proceedings have been forwarded to the proper authorities. An application has since been made to the military authorities. After consideration of the evidence taken by the Court of Inquiry and transmitted to the Adjutant-General of Marines, for the trial by court-martial of Sergeant Marshman. The proceedings at the trial will be public. Sergeant Marsham is the only soldier at present implicated in the charge.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

THE great long range match with any rifles between Sir H. Halford's British team and Mr. F. Hyde's American team was shot on Saturday. It has been specially announced that the contending teams are not recognized as national representative teams, but merely as teams of individuals. No such announcement, however, could deprive the match of its interesting character, it being shot by the best men that the respective countries can produce, armed with the most highly finished and accurate weapons that are made. Notwithstanding the splendid shooting of the Americans both in Ireland and at the present Wimbledon meeting, the British team ran away from them from the first, gaining 36 points at 800 and 44 points at 900 yards. At the 1,000 yards range, however, the Americans held their own, scoring one point more than their opponents, but losing the match by 79 points.

The following are the shot for shot scores :—

GREAT BRITAIN.—800 Yards.

	Points.	Total.
Mr Milliner, I R A ..	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	74
Mr Evans, Wimbledon.	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	74
Lieut Baker, 3d Mid ..	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	73
Pte Humphry, C U ..	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	73
Capt Fenton, 77th Reg..	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	73
Lieut Godsal, 52d Reg..	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5	72
Mr Joynt, I R A ..	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4	71
Major Young, 39th Mid	5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5	70
		580

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—800 Yards.

Dr S C Scott	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	73
Mr W Gerrish	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3	72
Captain Jackson ...	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5	72
Mr J F Brown	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	71
Mr F Hyde	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	63
Mr Laird	5 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 3 5 5	67
Mr Dudley	5 4 5 3 3 5 3 5 5 5 1 5 4 5 5	66
Mr H T Bockwell ...	4 5 5 5 5 0 3 4 5 4 3 5 0 3 3	51
		544

GREAT BRITAIN.—900 Yards.

Joynt	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5	72
Fenton	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 3 5	71
Baker	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4	71
Milliner	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5	71
Humphry	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5	70
Evans	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4	69
Godsal	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 5 3 4	68
Young	3 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5	67
		559

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—900 Yards.

Brown	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	71
Laird	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 3	71
Jackson	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4	69
Scott	5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 4 4	67
Dudley	3 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4	64
Hyde	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 0 5 4 4 3 4	63
Gerrish	5 5 4 5 5 4 2 0 5 4 5 3 5 5 5	60
Rockwell	R 4 4 0 0 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 3 3	50
		515

GREAT BRITAIN.—1,000 Yards.

		Total.	Grand Total.
Milner.. ..	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 2 5 5 5	67	212
Fenton ..	5 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 5 5 4 3 5 4 5	65	209
Humphry ..	5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 3 2 4 5 4 5	61	2 7
Young ..	5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 4	69	206
Baker	2 5 5 5 5 5 3 3 3 5 5 5 4 2 4	61	205
Joynt	4 3 5 4 4 3 3 4 3 5 5 5 4 4 5	61	204
Godsal.. ..	5 5 4 5 2 3 4 3 4 4 5 5 4 4 5	62	202
Evans	3 5 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 0 4 5 3 5 4	59	202
		508	1,647

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—1,000 Yards.

		Total.	Grand Total.
Jackson ..	2 5 5 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	68	209
Laird	4 3 4 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5	67	205
Scott	4 5 5 5 3 5 2 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 5	63	203
Brown... ..	0 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 2 3 5	60	202
Hyde	5 2 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5	66	198
Dudley ...	4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 4 3 5 5 5 4	67	197
Gerrish ..	3 5 4 5 5 2 4 4 5 4 5 2 5 2 3	53	190
Rockwell ...	3 4 3 5 5 2 5 5 5 5 2 4 3 4 5	60	164
		509	1,563

Great Britain won by 79 points.

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THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S RETURN.

THE Union company's steamer Trojan, from the Cape of Good Hope, having on board the Empress Eugenie and suite, arrived at Southampton on July 27th. Her Majesty and party left for Chislehurst by a special train at one o'clock. The Trojan was met off Yarmouth by the royal yacht Alberta, having on board the Princess Beatrice, who proceeded on board the Trojan and remained with her Majesty till nearing Netley hospital, when she returned in the Alberta for Osborne.

The following is a summary of the Zulu account of the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, as related to Sir Evelyn Wood by 18 Zulus who took part in the attack on the reconnoitring party on the 1st of June, 1879 :—The attacking party numbered about forty of whom 12 followed the prince, and either seven or eight were concerned immediately in his death. The Zulus, having nearly surrounded the party, fired, and rushed on them as they were in the act of mounting. The prince not having succeeded in mounting ran alongside of his horse until it broke away from him on the hither bank of the donga, about 220 yards from the kraal where the party had off-saddled. The prince followed his horse into the donga until, closely pressed by his pursuers, he turned upon them, in the words of the Zulus themselves, 'Like a lion at bay.' Struck by an assegai inside the left shoulder, he rushed at his nearest opponent, who fled out of the donga, and got behind another Zulu, who, coming up, fired at the prince when only 10 yards from him. The prince returned the fire with his pistol, and faced his now rapidly-increasing foes, until, menaced from his right rear and struck by another assegai, he regained the level spot on which he had first stood in the donga, and where he was speedily surrounded. He then seized an assegai which had been thrown at him, for in struggling with his terrified horse his sword had fallen from its scabbard. He thus defended himself against seven or eight Zulus, who state that they did not dare to close on him until, exhausted, he sank down on his hips. The Zulus from whom the above facts were elicited were examined separately on the scene of the attack, and out of sight of each other.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

THE *Shen Pao*, in a leading article on the news from Europe that the Chinese troops have twice defeated the Russians in Turkestan, says :—On receiving the intelligence our first feeling was one of great joy ; the second, of doubt ; the third, of fear. The strength of China has for many years been very different from what it was in the old days when her armies went forth to conquer. Her weakness has been shown not only by her defeats in the war with the English and French, but also by the Formosan affair, by the action of the French in Annam, and by the doings of the Americans in Corea. It was therefore with feelings of excultation that one received the news showing the ascendancy of the Emperor's star, the skill of the General, and the power of his armies. The strange part of the affair is that though there are causes for war, still there has been no declaration, and that nothing is known of the doings of the Ambassador Marquis Tseng whose negotiations must be finished before fighting can be commenced. It is just possible that Tso has begun the war unexpectedly, in order to catch the enemy unprepared. But one cannot imagine that a great statesman, such as he is, would do such a thing, and thereby endanger the safety of the Ambassador merely for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage over a few frontier troops. It does not seem likely that the news can refer to the old popular disturbances on the frontier, of which we heard some time ago. It may be possible that fighting orders have been sent to the frontier from St. Petersburg and Peking. Or, again, it may be that the news is false altogether, seeing that there is no date to it, and that, as it comes from London, it must have passed through many hands. Taking it for granted that the news is true, we must not therefore feel too great confidence. The tenacity of Russia in waging war is well known. The Turks defeated her at first. But in the end, if it had not been for England and Austria, there would have been no Turkey left. The Franco-German war is also a proof how fickle a goddess is victory. In China, too, early in the Taiping war, Ho and Chang were on the point of capturing Nanking from the rebels, who were reduced to the utmost straits. But by one moment of defeat, all Kiang-nan and Chekiang were lost to the enemy. The Russians, again, are full of cunning. It may be that they sent forward a weak force in order to delude the Chinese army into advancing far from its base. In such a case a small victory may be the prelude to a great defeat.

THE *Japan Gazette* has the following about affairs in China :—We are informed by various correspondents that China is really preparing for a war which she has not provoked, and whose results she awaits with anxiety and fear, but which is yet deemed to be inevitable. It is said that at Peking many considerations are taken into account at the imperial councils. It is to be presumed the Russian intrigues in Mongolia and Manchuria are even held to be more important to the Chinese empire than the question of the reoccupation of Ili. The arrival of Colonel Gordon is eagerly awaited, as there is reason to believe that by the winter he will be able to make strategic dispositions that, for immediate requirements, would suffice to guarantee the integrity of Chinese territory. Very large quantities of small arms are coming out from Europe, and several batteries of field artillery of great power. Torpedoes will be used for the defence of the Chinese ports and rivers, and already much progress has been made in the preparation of a defensive system.

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